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The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 50,455—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th Aug.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd „
THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th „
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
LYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
NSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
AMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
MANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
AL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
ONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
DE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
NNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
UTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia," (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

21st August — 18th September
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st August.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1895.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. L. Leftwich, R.N.R., will SAIL for CALCUTTA direct, on the 20th August, 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., ...oked on terms of existing concessions.

...SSENGERS met on arrival.

...LAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND ...NS, at current rates.

...KS supplied gratis, and general infor... ...ly given.

...rs.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

... COOK AND SON, ...S AND ARMY AGENTS.

...ASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and ...her Steamers, including non-Liners, ... of CHARGE for COMMISSION. ...ANGEMENTS for securing Berths ...quirements. ...ssued available from any Railway ... of the Globe. ...LLING TICKETS issued, avail... ...wing breaks of Journey at all ...

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...use.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 15th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 20th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde' Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1895, to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th Day of August, 1895, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J. R. RY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the Supply of (6,400) Six Thousand Four hundred Tons of fresh screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (200) Two Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered dry into Wagons at Bhavnagar or Veraval Bunders. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi upto and including 21st August Noon 1895, and should be superscribed as "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September, and be completed by end of December 1895. Forms of Tender, with Conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1, on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Ag. Storekeeper, B.-G.-J.-P. Ry., Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :— COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	... ...	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEURS	... ...	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	... ...	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	... ...	26	0	29	8

PURE, WHOLESOME, & ALWAYS RELIABLE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer
Rimmel's Hair Dye
Eau de Bolot
Fleur de Riz
Royal Powder
Superfine Violet Powder
Pears' Soap
Carbolic Soap
Shaving Soap
Lime Juice and Glycerine
Lubin's Scent, Assorted
Vienna Scent
Florida Water
Rimmel's Pomade
Piver's Eau de Tonic
French Assorted Scent in Boxes
Egg Julep Truefits
Rowland's Kalydor
Bay Rum
Dr Pierre's Dentifrice
Floriline
Poudre de Riz
Poudre de Java
Vinolia Soap
Terrebene Soap
Pears' Balls of sizes
French Soap, Assorted
Brilliantin
Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Honey Water
Lavender Water
Glycerine Pomade
Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
Bloom of Roses
Opalin Powder
Extract of Elder Flowers
Golden Hair Wash
Eau de Figaro
Piver's Dentifrice
Champhorated Chalk
Champhorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rose Leaf Powder
Cuticurra Soap
Honey Soap
Pears' Otto Rose Soap
Rowland's Maccassar Oil
Cosmetique
Symth and Nephew Scent
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Eau de Toilet
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BOLTON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,

From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 „

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed t H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1895.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE. STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 „

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

RS. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. RS. 27 per Doz.

Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5	8	&	7	0
22 in. „ „ „ „	7	12	&	8	10
23 in. „ „ „ Natural Sticks	9	8	&	10	8
23 in. „ „ Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	&	14	0

GENTS'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	&	8	4
24 in. „ „	10	4	&	12	4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk „	14	0	&	16	0
25 in. „ „ „ Fancy Mounts	18	0	to	30	0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ?
A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth !

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ?
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ?
BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ?
BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.

WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ?
BECAUSE you find them the world over.

WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ?
BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

BLACKMAN FANS AND HUMIDIFIERS COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

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A BOON TO MEN! Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., High Holborn, LONDON.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. RAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT will be given on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, 29th August. Full particulars will be advertised later.

NOW READY.

THE RACING CALENDAR,

VOL. II.,
OF THE
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,
From 1st May, 1894, to 30th April, 1895.
PRICE: Rs. 4.
CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th Day of August, 1895, for Works in an Ovoid Sewer, Pipe Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Flush Tanks and Metal Ventshafts in and for a portion of the Umarkhady Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Two, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Two Thousand, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th August, 1895.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
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If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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Absolute Security Funds now exceed £3,453,500
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„	1887	„	968,043
„	1892	„	2,033,028

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1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	„	43,161,211

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

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Signature ____________________

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THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

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PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

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These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

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These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

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This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

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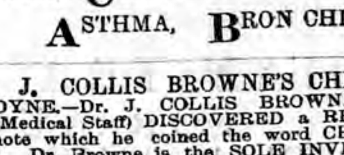
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, [illegible] wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
Price: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the [illegible]

[illegible] institutions [illegible] accurate and detailed description [illegible] public buildings which have been c[illegible] during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECT[illegible]
Has been enlarged, verified, a[illegible] revised up to the day of goi[illegible] Valuable information has been [illegible] special care has been taken [illegible] information shall meet the wan[illegible] men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspap[illegible] The volume may be opened at random [illegible] lar examples of the astonishing grow[illegible] province. The compiler says that [illegible] the world, not even in Alexandri[illegible] striking varieties of race, nationalit[illegible] as in Bombay. To all these varie[illegible] of other statistics, as to the servic[illegible] commerce, public health, and t[illegible] this volume. The most import[illegible] Guide is the historical, which [illegible] the rest of the volume will [illegible] reference. A map of India [illegible] bay add to the value of th[illegible]

THE "Observer" says [illegible] date directory and varie[illegible] found an invaluable c[illegible] information on the com[illegible] the city has been bro[illegible] official and other autho[illegible] fully described, and [illegible] character is given. [illegible] be found of great val[illegible]

Bo[illegible]
Albert [illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,452½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000	190	{100 75	10 p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	727½
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	885
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	500x.d.
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	960
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	660	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	732½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	755
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	525
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	730
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs 5	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	980
Leopold	3,500	100	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,170
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	800	1,600	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,530
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,275
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	670
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	540
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	930
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	955
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,500	250	250	12½	247½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	3,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	900	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,135
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	133
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	[illegible]	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37[illegible]	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	210
Volkart	...	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
Allcock Ashdown	{1,750	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
Back Bay Baths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124
Badham Pile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay & B[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	5,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	625	75	1,440
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	dvd 1½	69
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
[illegible]	720	500	500	50	1,700xd
[illegible] Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5[illegible]
[illegible] Paper	1,000	[illegible]	500	5 pr. ct.	85
[illegible]	1,5	200	200	20	260
[illegible] Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	27
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	361
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	203
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. c[illegible]	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14
Gold Leaf	"	29-8 Nominal
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8
Do. do. new	"	28-4
Australia bar Gold	"	29-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-15
Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Dragons	"	18-8
Silver ?	"	88-7
Do. 17½	"	88-8
Carolus	"	200-8
Mexican	"	180-8
Pesos Piece		[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Dublin entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Dwarka left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Ethelgouda yesterday.

A FATAL FOMENTATION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bhagee, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, residing with her son, near Byculla Bazaar. About a week ago the deceased sustained serious burns on her right leg by fomenting it with an extremely heated brass *lota*, and about a couple of days afterwards gangerine set in, when she was conveyed by her son to the J. J. Hospital, where the burnt leg was amputated. After admission fever came on, she never rallied, and died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of death from gangrene was returned by the jury.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A very well-attended meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held yesterday, at "Mazagon Castle," to select two delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia, resigned, and of Mr. Pherozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presided. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed, seconded by Mr. N. R. Ranina, that Mr. Khurshedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia be elected a delegate in place of his father, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia resigned. It was proposed by Mr. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, that Mr. Furdonjee Jamsetjee Parakh be selected a delegate in place of Mr. Pherozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy deceased. The proposers of both candidates spoke in highly eulogistic terms of their qualifications for the office of delegate; and both were unanimously selected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

DR. BARRY's cross-examination by Mr. Hemming, which lasted for three days, was concluded yesterday afternoon, when that of Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, was begun, and was not finished when the court rose. The whole of to-day was devoted to the further cross-examination of Dr. Sydney Smith. The proceedings were very slow and dull, the evidence being uninteresting to the public, however important it might have been considered in the interests of the accused. Now and then proceedings were enlivened by a lively passage-at-arms between Mr. Hemming and the coroner, or the public prosecutor. Mr. Hemming put in a certificate, signed by Diogo Duarte, brother of the deceased, and asked the witness whether after what he had stated in the evidence, he did not believe the statement made in it as to the cause of death. Mr. Little, who was instructed by Superintendent Brewin, objected to the question inasmuch as Diogo Duarte admitted that he told a lie to the Roman Catholic Vicar as to the cause of death. Mr. Hemming objected to the way in which Mr. Brewin was instructing the public prosecutor, stating that what Mr. Brewin said to Mr. Little could be distinctly heard by the witness, although it might not have been for him. Mr. Brewin asserted his right to instruct the public prosecutor so long as he was doing it in a fair manner without prejudice to the accused. The coroner remarked that Dr. Smith was a gentleman upon whom they might depend to give that truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr. Hemming remarked that he did not impugn the veracity of Dr. Smith, but he objected to the way in which Mr. Brewin instructed Mr. Little. Mr. Brewin maintained that he was within his right, and that the interruption from Mr. Hemming was unnecessary, and only hindered the progress of the enquiry. The court having remarked that Mr. Brewin was acting most fairly the matter dropped; but the same objection was repeated by Mr. Hemming at a later stage, the coroner again remarking that to his mind there was no cause for complaint. In the afternoon a discussion again took place regarding the formation of a question, when Mr. Hemming complained of the attitude shown towards him by the coroner, remarking that the enquiry was not conducted in a fair spirit.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he went to the house of the deceased, on the 7th instant. Arms and legs might stretch out in cases of strychnia poisoning. In cases of diseased tetanus, muscles of the same class would generally act in a similar manner. In cases of strychnia poisoning respiratory muscles and extension muscles would probably be first affected. Witness had no recollection of a case, where less number than three distinct spasms had passed into death in a case of strychnia poisoning. Witness had no personal knowledge of a case, where death had resulted in less then twenty-five minutes from the first onset of the symptoms of strychnia poisoning. The cases of strychnia were now generally rare so far as they had come to light. Witness agreed with the opinion expressed by Dr. Barry that strychnia was ill-chosen poison for concealment purposes. If a large dose of strychnia was given to a person, Dr. Smith thought, he would not be successful in saving the life of that man. Witness doubted that a person, who had been given twenty or twenty-five grains of strychnia, might he saved even if the medical treatment was prompt. Witness could not point out in any way whatever that strychnia would affect the spinal cord other than to irritate the muscles. Strychnia was used as medicine in cases of heart-disease. Witness had not known a person suffering from valvular disease of the heart being injured by increased nerve stimulus, the result of strychnia. The action of such nerve stimulus was only to increase a number of pulsations in a given time, strychnia was not likely to have direct fatal effect on the heart's muscles. Witness did not know what effect time had on a putrefied viscera, but he believed it retarded putrefaction. Witness knew that a larger number of alkaloids were formed during putrefactive process. He did not find any soponification on the body, when he examined it.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, the witness stated that the presence of a grain of strychnia in the "viscera" of the deceased was not consistent with the death from natural causes.

The inquiry was adjourned at 6-30 p.m., till tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thirteenth annual report of this well-known joint stock company is now in my hands, and as a shareholder I want to congratulate myself and the other shareholders who may be fortunate in investing their capital in this sound concern. For the very careful and judicious management no praiseworthy words are needed from me, as the report speaks for itself as far as the financial results of the operations of the year are concerned. It certainly redounds to the credit of the board of directors, presided over by Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., and of Mr. J. Bristed, in whom the company continues to possess a most efficient and zealous manager for the most satisfactory results of the company's operations that he is able to bring forth year after year.

Mr. Editor, it strikes to me as somewhat strange why the board of directors has not thought it advisable for the interest of the company, to have a building of their own. I find from the profit and loss account that the company has paid, during the year under review, about Rs. 14,300 in shape of rent, and I also hear that ten years—hence their lease with the present landlord of the Fort premises will terminate. It is, therefore, I consider high time now that some measures may be taken, and a movement set on foot, for building a fine structure worthy of this city, and of the name of Kemp and Company. Looking around Bombay from Apollo Bunder, Hornby Road down to Byculla one sees most palatial and ornamental structures, erected by first class firms. The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co., Phillips and Co., Whiteaway and Laidlaw, Standard Insurance Company, and others boast of having buildings of their own, and I opine that the management will do well to give this subject their early and careful consideration. I shall be glad if any of the shareholders will take up this question in the next annual general meeting, which takes place on Saturday next. I beg to suggest that a building fund of Rs. 2,50,000 be started, the amount being raised as follows, viz:—The remaining call of Rs. 25 per share be declared and made payable, thus realising Rs. 50,000; the Government Papers and Municipal debentures now in possession of the company be sold, Rs. 50,000; to be taken from the reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000—Rs. 2,00,000, and a certain sum being set apart every year from the profits, thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,50,000, within which I believe the company will be in a position to erect a palatial building in the Fort.—Yours, &c.,

August, 13. A SHAREHOLDER.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—It has been a notable week in the share market, the jute manufacturing industry having been in several aspects the predominant quantity. The position of the industry, apart from the more or less fitful valuations placed upon script in the share market, is such as to make it apparent to all who have studied the course of events in late years, that the spinning and weaving of the fibre, here in the home of the raw material, has become the greatest of industrial undertakings. Going back to the later sixties, the writer can remember the time when the only jute mills in India were the Baranagore (then an off-shoot of the Borneo Company), and the old Ishera Mills at Serampore. Those were the days in which it was considered a sort of unwarranted intrusion on the rights of Dundee, for us to do more than grow the plant, extract the fibre, bale it by hand presses, ship it round the Cape, and be thankful for small mercies. It was not for some years after the period referred to that the manufacturing industry here really passed out of its teething troubles and commenced to develope appreciably, until we see around us now a state of affairs in which it is very clear that Calcutta has become the real centre of the world's source of supply. The increase in the number of mills has been only in partial obedience to the inexorable law of demand and supply; there are at present, including two small concerns in Madras and Cawnpore, 27 factories at work, and with contemplated additions to their working power these represent 11,335 looms. The industry is one that seems made for the joint stock principle, and this is best evidenced in the handsome return that shareholders have for some considerable time been receiving. For these reasons, and also from the fact that principals and middlemen are agreed, that if Calcutta is to maintain the lead she now has, production must still further advance, it has become necessary to bring the number of mills in greater assimilation to the demand for jute fabrics in the varied makes required in the trade. It is impossible to gainsay the fact, with the raw material a monopoly, and with cheap coal and labour, that the advantages we possess are immense. The seat of manufacture is surely being shifted to Calcutta, and people at home are well alive to it, and even in the last effort of Dundee to hit below the belt, in her endeavour to restrict the working hours of women and children in Indian mills, it is impossible not to feel some sympathy.

Calcutta was never more ripe than it was last Monday morning for the prospectus of a new jute mill, and lucky were the men who managed to get an allotment. Sixteen lakhs of capital is at first sight a good square meal, but what was it to the many who hungered. Not one person in a dozen of the crowd who pretend to know of everything that is going on, was aware that the leading firm of share brokers were quietly pencilling the names of applicants; the thing had to be done by stealth, or the position of the brokers entrusted with the job, would have been like that depicted in the panorama of the baker during the siege of Paris, who, having got in a fresh supply of bread, attempted openly to remove his shutters and unlock the front door. The fact that Messrs. Bird and Co. were the projectors was of itself sufficient to lend a zest, for they are the managing agents of the Union Jute Mills, a concern that in the last fifteen half-years has returned in dividend 233 1-3 per cent., or an average of over 31 per cent. per annum. An excellent site near Calcutta has been secured, and everything carefully thought out for erecting thereon a jute mill on the newest and most approved principles. The capital will be debentured in 5 per cents to the value of 6 lakhs, with 6 per cent perferences for 5 lakhs, and the remaining 5 lakhs in ordinary shares. A moderate forecast in regard to profits shows that after allowing liberally for depreciation, the ordinary shares should receive 20 per cent per annum. The ordinary shares will be issued first, next the preferences, and lastly the debentures. The estimate is for a mill of 240 looms (140 sacking and 100 hessian) and will be so designed as at any time to be enlargeable to 400 looms, there being ample ground. The new Company has been christened the Standard, and is thus much in harmony with its elder brother, the Union.

Following closely on the heels of the Standard Jute Factory, came a project on Tuesday for another 16 lakh jute company, captained by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., which, it is safe to say, was floated in the shortest time on record. In this case too it became a struggle to be among the favoured, and before the projectors had time to go to allotment they were offered the capital several times over. The scheme is for a fully equipped mill of 300 looms. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. are the well-known managing agents of that veteran dividend earning concern, the Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, they also stand in the same capacity to the Central Jute Mills Company, and to the Serajgunge Jute Company. In the case of the new concern Messrs. A. Yule and Co. have associated with them some of the very best names, and in this way the list of allottees is not generally believed to be lengthy.

Another mill, also of 300 looms, was privately subscribed to quite recently, the share capital being 6 lakhs of preferences and 6 lakhs of ordinaries with debentures for an amount to be determined later. Fuller particulars need not be given here, as the Company, though to be registered as a joint stock concern, is, to all intents and purposes, a private association.

The three new companies referred to above will swell the number of looms in due time by 840, and bring the total from 11,335 to 12,175 looms. This is an appreciable addition to the working power, and should be sufficient to meet the extra requirements of the trade. It is safer to err on the right side, and it would even be a pity to see enterprise and capital misapplied, in any projects for a still further increase in the number of looms, whether by more new mills or by extension of existing concerns. Calcutta possesses a valuable trade in its practical monopoly in jute fabrics, and one that any city might be proud of, but it is a besetting sin in all such commercial centres to overdo things at times of prosperity. To halt, at any rate for a few years, in this matter of the manufacture of jute fabrics, and be content with the number of looms existing and projected, is the soundest advice that can be given. No industry is so prosperous that it cannot be killed by over-production, and it will be a reproach to the leaders of the industry, if it has eventually to be said that the trade has been crippled by too great a producing power.

A matter of great satisfaction to the commercial community this week, is the High Court notice in regard to the formation of a general list of commercial cases. On similar lines, mercantile cases are now disposed of in England in a month or six weeks after initiation. Under Section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure, now amended, the High Court could make rules, connected with its own procedure, provided these were consistent with the Code. But it so happens that a good many of the rules of Court had come down from the old Supreme Court and the Sudder Court and were not strictly consistent with the Civil Procedure Code; but by the passing of this law, the Judges have been able to "confirm" all these rules, and therefore to confirm what was a defect; as well as frame rules, which when understood will bring back commercial business to the Court here and make commercial litigation possible, by securing that the same sall be speedy and cheap. It is to the credit of Sir Comer Petheram, that he saw what was required and the simplest way by which it could be accomplished. The Chamber of Commerce and commercial men, generally, it need hardly be said, highly appreciate what has been done. It is worth noting that as far back as 1892 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the Government what was really required in this matter, and the present departure is, therefore, doubly acceptable, as being in accordance with their recommendations.

Very little of late has been heard regarding the New British dollar and it is generally though that the idea has not turned out such a success. Advices received from the Straits and China confirm this view. The defect in the coin has perhaps much to do with its unpopularity, and in this connection people are heard to say that the Government appear to have done all they could to militate against its success. Money changers in Singapore appear to think, that the coin is not equal to the Mexican dollar or to the Japanese yen, and so penalise the poorer classes to the extent of half a cent. A correspondent at the port just named who expected it to be a great success has expressed his disappointment by saying that the coin might pass for a badly executed Sunday school medal, while from Hongkong the opinion has been received that the Chinese look upon the trident running into the border as a bad omen, and refuse the money unless forced upon them. They maintain that the defect will lead to the coin becoming black, there being a legend that the dollar of the old Hongkong Mint went into disuse, also for the reason that it threatened to change from white to black. Being, however, legal tender, these prejudices will doubtless in time be overcome. Nevertheless, in the meanwhile, it is a matter of some inconvenience to those most interested who hoped for better things, as there can be no question that a handsomer and more striking coin would have led to greater popularity. The coin is most valuable to numismatists in the extraordinary blunder of the toasting fork running into the border, and in this connection it is perhaps the most curious struck during the century.

In the money market there is really no change to report. The abundance of last week still presents itself at every turning. Discounts are roughly, 2½ per cent and day to day money is easily procurable at 1 per cent Loans on Government paper and on bullion are as before 2 per cent and the complaint is general that there is no demand. From whatever causes, whether in the accumulations of the usufruct of monies belonging to people at home owing to the continuance of an unfavourable exchange, or from a plethora of pure Indian money, there can be no doubt that caiptal really seeking investment is more abundant than it has been for many years. The idea is held that a low exchange induces the holders of stocks in this country, to do without dividends and interest from their Indian investments where this is possible. There may be something in this theory to account for the excess of ready money. I also note that the idea is held that bona fide English capital is still drifting to India for investment, under the belief, rightly or wrongly, that we are at about the lowest ebb in exchange. To the home investor who years ago sent out his funds for investment in our local industries, the present range of prices for most joint stock shares, represents some compensation for the depreciation in exchange, and applying this theory to our jute companies for instance, the premium obtainable exceeds the loss in exchange. Viewed thus, it becomes something of a fiction to people to say that the sterling equivalent to money invested in this country, is dwindling away. There has again been a full take of Council drafts and it really appears as if any diminishing of ready supplies from that source is not likely to occur. It is stated that money is steadily, though perhaps imperceptibly, drifting to the Eastern District for jute, but so far there is no appearance of any higher price for accommodation from that source.

The freight market has been fairly steady during the week, and a fair amount of business has been done in the Liners at 17s. 6d. for linseed and 20s. for jute, for all August shipment. Deadweight is scarce and some small lots were shipped at 16s. 3d. For September shipment some more business was done at 22s. 6d. for jute with option of linseed at 20s. and deadweight at 17s. 6d. For Dundee, the s. s. Mahratta having withdrawn, by taking the London berth, the s. s. Ramore Head was enabled to complete her engagements at 23s. 9d., and the s. s. Lock Tay has since taken the berth with 3,500 tons for all September at the same rate. The Hamburg steamers being rather hard up for cargo for shipment by the 20th instant, had to take 17s. 6d. for linseed and jute and found all they required Via Cape there is nothing new to report, no transaction having taken place during the week. Disengaged tonnage in port, 33,600 tons sailers and 5,900 tons steam.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN KOLABA.

THE following are the rules adopted by Government for calculating remissions to be granted in the Kolaba Collectorate on the introduction of revision settlements:—

In cases of survey numbers, &c., in which the old "akar" is nil, the new "akar" has to be taken at once, and therefore no calculation regarding remission will be necessary. This could only happen where land formerly entered as Government pot kharab has now been occupied and made into survey numbers, &c.

In cases where a survey number has not been divided into "phalni tukdas," but where the shares are shown "annavar," the remission admissible should be calculated on the whole survey number, which is the unit.

In calculating the annual increment to be taken, all pies to be eliminated and the higher annas taken.

Where in the old assessment pies are shown, the old "akar" is to be taken with pies eliminatet, the higher annas being taken as the old "akar" for the purposes of calculating remissions.

Where an old number has been divided into several new numbers or pot numbers, the remission permissible should be calculated on the old number as compared with the aggregate of new numbers or pot numbers and the amount of remission apportioned by rule of three according to the assessment on the new divisions. The same rule has to be followed in calculating remission on new survey numbers made of two or more old divisions.

It must be clearly understood that for the purposes of the next revision, the full recorded assessment, whether it has or has not become leviable in full by the date on which the present guarantee expires, will be treated as the present assessment of the number or "phelni tukda," and that whatever revised assessment may then be placed on it will become leviable at once."

TONQUIN AND CHINA.

THE TERMS OF THE NEW CONVENTION.

THE Convention between France and China grants France the right to maintain a Consular Agent at Chien-heng (Kenghung.) It opens Amichow in Kwangsi north of Langson and Mengtsu to French and Annamite commerce, and makes Hokon on the Red River, just over the frontier from Laokai, an open port, granting France the right to maintain a Consul there.

It provides that Szumao shall be opened to commerce, and that French subjects shall be allowed to settle there and make arrangements for the transport of merchandise to and from Luang Prabang, where the Nam-do enters the Mekong, by the rivers Nam-do and Mekong and by so-called Mandarin route.

One of the clauses provides for the reduction of the duty on French goods entering China: another deals with the question of working mines in the three Southern Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, and provides that French Engineers shall have the first right in the matter of exploitation. It also grants to France the right to make certain railway extensions into China, and allows France to establish telegraph communication with Szumao and Muanglam on the Nam-do, one hundred miles north of Luang Prabang, the tariff being fixed in accordance with the terms of the Chefoo Convention.

DICKENS MURDERING NANCY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, son of the great novelist, says that when his father first thought of giving public readings from his own works, his friend and biographer, Mr. Forster tried to dissuade him from the idea. But neither as a writer nor as a gentleman did his public readings hurt him in any degree, but they did break down his health. His second course of readings in this country was gone through with great effort and much suffering.

"Soon after his return (continues Dickens the younger) I joined my father as private secretary and sub-editor of *All the Year Round*, and almost my very first experience of work with him was connected with the new reading which he now had strongly in his mind —that of the Sikes and Nancy murder. We were alone together at Gadshill I remember, and I was sitting, with doors and windows open, one bright, clear, still, warm autumn day, in the library, engaged upon a mass of papers, as to which I had to report to him later in the day. Where he was I did not know, but, supposing him to be in the Swiss chalet, over in the shrubbery, accross the road, took advantage of having the place to myself, and went steadily on with my work.

"Presently I heard a noise as if a tremendous row were going on outside, and as if two people were engaged in a violent altercation or quarrel, which threatened serious results to somebody. Ours being a country constantly infested with tramps, I looked upon the disturbance at first as merely one of the usual domestic incidents of tramp life arising out of some nomadic gentleman beating his wife up our lane, as was quite the common custom, and gave it hardly a moment's attention.

"Presently the noise came again, and yet again, worse than before, until I thought it really necessary to ascertain what was going on. Stepping out of the door on to the lawn at the back, I soon discovered the cause of the disturbance. There at the other end of the meadow, was my father, striding up and down, gesticulating wildly, and, in the character of Mr. Sikes, murdering Nancy, with every circumstance of the most aggravated brutality."

WITH regard to the Legislative Council Elections to be held shortly at Trichinopoly and Bezwada it would appear that the possibility of a voting delegate being unable to attend after being elected has never occurred to Government, for no provision for appointing another in view of such a contingency appears in the rules. From the report of a meeting of the Ootacamund Council, it will be seen that Mr. Akalandaiya, the voting delegate of the Ootacamund Municipality, is unable to go to Trichinopoly. A succesor has been appointed by the Municipal Council and the Madras Government has been addressed to sanction his election. This will, no doubt, be accorded, as it is necessary, we believe, that the member finally elected should gain the suffrages of an absolute majority of the voting delegate.

THIS arrangement with the tribes remains to be marked out, and the experience gained in the Khyber will doubtless guide the Government in framing it. From Dargai to the Laram Kotal the headmen of Swat will have to undertake the responsibility in the matter: thence onwards the road will pass up the Panjkora Valley through Dir, and over the Lowarai Kotal within the limits of the Khan of Dir's territory. This Chief will therefore have to hold some 50 miles of our new communications. Presumably tribal levies on the pattern of the Khyber Rifles will be formed: the Swat elders and Mahomed Sharif being subsidised in order to ensure their maintenance in an efficient state. If picked native officers of the stamp of Colonel Mahomed Islam Khan, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles are employed these levies should discharge their duties satisfactorily. As it is stated that the route is to be available for postal purposes, for the carriage of supplies and for reliefs, it must have a proper protection throughout, the escorts being something more than a tribal rabble.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·503	W	3	86·1	77·9	85	0·36	11·90	−5·97
Agra	29·513	SW	2	86·6	78·9	91	0·28	16·65	−0·97
Cawnpore	29·556	W	2	86·3	79·6	87	..	15·97	...
Allahabad	29·502	NW	3	94·6	79·8	91	..	19·21	−3·24
Jhansi	29·552	WSW	3	86·1	78·2	87	0·11	23·33	−0·69
Jacobabad	29·449	SE	3	98·0	80·1	80	...	2·03	−0·36
Karachi	29·508	WSW	13	86·0	78·8	89	...	4·09	−0·89
Jeypore	29·551	WSW	4	89·1	75·9	78	...	17·23	+0·96
Ajmere	29·573	SW	7	84·9	74·6	86	...	20·56	+7·52
Deesa	29·591	SW	10	85·1	74·5	86	0·05	13·14	−4·03
Ahmedabad	29·617	SSW	2	87·7	77·1	86	0·20	27·74	...
Bhuj	29·548	SW	16	87·4	75·9	87	0·05	10·76	+0·63
Rajkot	29·602	WSW	11	88·9	74·2	80	...	16·62	−4·14
Veraval	29·621	WSW	16	82·0	78·3	87	...	13·73	...
Neemuch	29·650	W	16	83·8	73·6	92	0·02	19·38	+1·28
Indore	29·648	W	3	83·7	72·1	86	...	18·23	−0·99
Saugor	29·585	W	3	84·3	73·6	95	1·58	36·17	+6·46
Jubbulpore	29·552	WNW	5	89·4	73·6	97	0·41	44·17	+5·91
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·643	W	11	88·2	75·1	82	..	16·87	−1·04
Raipur	29·549	WSW	9	86·3	76·1	90	0·03	31·68	+0·13
Nagpur	29·601	Calm	10	84·2	75·1	86	2·03	39·01	+11·09
Amraoti	29·660	W	10	80·1	71·8	88	0·60	18·57	−1·99
Akola	29·642	WNW	7	81·0	72·7	82	0·30	18·61	−1·50
Surat	29·657	W	G	81·5	75·5	85	0·14	22·02	−9·99
Malegaon	29·661	W	10	81·9	71·7	68	...	8·47	−2·52
Bombay	29·709	SW	16	84·0	78·7	87	0·01	47·90	−4·19
Poona	29·706	W	9	78·6	69·9	82	0·08	15·57	+2·31
Ahmednagar	29·694	WSW	9	78·3	69·4	77	...	10.90	...
Aurangabad	29·712	SSW	5	78·4	9·2	85	...	121·56	...
Sholapur	29·709	WSW	11	85·2	70·0	71	...	9·89	−2·01
Ratnagiri	29·742	S	8	82·9	77·9	87	0·19	69·98	−9·05
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	25	73·7	66·8	92	0·12	29·64	+1·53
Goa	29·754	NW	13	83·1	77·4	91	0·04	75·62	...
Karwar	29·772	W	4	88·2	76·5	87	0·32	93·61	+4·36
Mangalore	29·792	N W	4	83·3	75·4	91	0·42	104·63	+23·65
Calicut	29·803	WNW	5	80·7	74·0	90	0·75	74·22	+3·01
Cochin	29·817	Calm	M	83·2	4·2	89	0·05	53·46	−3·10
Bangalore	29·788	W	10	78·7	5·8	90	0·05	7·62	−2·93
Secunderabad	29·676	W	13	82·6	69·9	79	0·35	16·56	+1·40
Masulipatam	29·653	NW	9	89·5	77·1	81	...	16·31	+2·21
Bellary	29·747	W	10	89·2	70·9	86	0·69	5·30	+0·45
Cuddapah	29·728	W	G	97·1	75·8	67	...	6·64	−4·41
Madras	29·711	WSW	4	93·0	76·5	7	0·10	9·00	+1·01
Coimbatore	29·775	SW	4	89·4	71·3	86	...	4·65	+1·40
Trichinopoly	29·740	WNW	6	95·5	78·8	67	...	4·08	−0·70
Negapatam	29·731	W	8	93·0	78·2	71	...	3·20	−2·74
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·634	NE	8	94·3	82	80	...	0·09	−0·11

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L.—Light, M.—Moderate, F.—Fresh, S.—Strong, H.—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H.—0·00 (55·27); G T H.—0·01 (47·23); St G T H.—0·00 (47·39); C P.—0·01 (47·90).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady, or has changed slighly elsewhere. The distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Bombay, and 14 at Bhuj and Secunderabad. The maximum temperatnre is considerably in excess of the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jubulpore and Cuddapah, and the minimum moderately so at Karwar and Bombay. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Banglore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (2·03") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad and Bellary. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is two-thirds of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers there and also in other districts. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has become shallower, and a small area of low pressure now lies over the country about Allahabad, Jubulpore, Raipur and Secunderabad.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has increased almost everywhere, and the depression over Western Bengal is filling up. Readings are highest in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim and lowest in the West Punjab, and the several distributions are fairly regular. Normal winds are blowing except in the Gangetic Plain, where calms and light westerly winds prevail, and at Saugor Island, where a fresh west-south-west wind is blowing. The mean temperature is lower than usual in most other places. There has been little or no rain in Chota Nagpur, the east of the North-West Provinces, the west of the Punjab, the Bombay, Deccan, Gujerat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and the Madras coast districts; elsewhere rain is moderately general. Umballa, Sialkote, and Simla have received over three, and Diamond Island, Sibsagar, Bahraich, Chakrata and Nagpur over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·666
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·0
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind*	W S W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	455
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	12·01
" year	48·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·01

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 04	47 22	47 59	48 04
Wednesday, August 14th	00 10	0 1	0 20	00 00
Total	55 14	47 23	47 79	48 04
Total fall to Aug. 14th, 1894	64 0	51 23	52 09	45 91
Total fall to Aug. 14th, 1893	67 04	55 91	54 71	53 38

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 10th August:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	57 75	Mehmadabad	22 70
Panjoo	57 67	Ahmedabad	27 66
Valturana	45 48	Viramgam	23 94
Palghur	73 64	Wadhwan	16 25
Gholwad	55 43	Dabhoe	23 69
Daman	43 60	Sevalia	28 30
Bulsar	43 83	Godhra	31 81
Nausari	32 71	Kharaghora	33 50
Surat	21 52	Limkhera	20 62
Kim	19 38	Dohad	13 49
Broach	22 82	Mahim	10 83
Baroda	24 30		

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES,

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP, HANDICAP 6 FURLONGS.

	st lbs		st lbs
Cæsar	10 7	Toofan	9 2
Pekin II	10 4	Donovan	9 0
Kohinoor	10 3	Haskow	8 10
Martaban	10 0	Beyroot	8 9
Red Jacket	9 13	Mizzle	8 8
Soocab	9 12	Ruby	8 7
Sultan II	9 7	Tarlan	8 0

MUNGSULI CUP, HANDICAP ½ MILE.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Lancer	10 7	Tarlan	9 10
Scimitar	10 5	Rustum	9 8
Shumshere	10 3	Red Robin	9 7
Chieftain	10 3	Asker	9 2
Kapurthula	10 1	Clunny	8 11
Patron	10 0	Robin Hood	8 9
Ruby	10 0	Antonio	8 5
Winner	9 12	Briton	8 0

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain W. Timperley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following information received from the Bhavnagar State, Kathiawar, is published for general information:—"The bell buoy marking the S. W. edge Rhuk Bank at the entrance of the Bhavnagar creek was removed on the 8th July last, for the S. W. Monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed	15-8	F Muir
B	Nurani	2087	Leftwich	Not fixed		T Morison & Co
C	Naseri	850	Raffin	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Hull	19-8	F Muir & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
R & J	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Bahaduri	829		Keysar		Shepherd & Co
L	Mahamudi					Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
2	Karamania	2044	McGarvie	Liverpool	17-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
6	Khedive	2131	Daniel	China	21-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Teresa	1922	Gherzmann	Not fixed	21-8	A Lloyds
12	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Liverpool	17-8	E Bates & Co
15	Dumra	1726	Livingstone	Not fixed	17-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	City of Dublin (s)	Seater	Glasgow, July 12.
	Pemba (s)	Thomas	Busreh, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Roma (s)	Temperley	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer, Colaba, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Chanda for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Lawada, for Calcutta. &c.
" Nurani, for Rangoon, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9—Steamers Kasara, Maharaja, Mombassa and Fazilka

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
12 Mombassa s ... ... Calcutta.
Nadir s ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—4 cases stationery glassware, &c, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 113 cases old tom, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Clyde s—4 cases books, Thacker and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Bengal s 155 cases brandy, Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM HAMBURG.

Oriental s—1 qr-cask brandy M Russe and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bengal s—77 cases geneva, P C Shroff and Sons

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Bengal s—2 hogsheads sherry, phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—5 cases note paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Karamania s—65 bales wool, B Fackeerchand; 35 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 31 bales wool, David Sassoons and Co; 25 bales wool, A M Lutiff; 230 cwts coiryarn, Antajee Mahadew; 9 bales wool, and 10 bales goat hairs, S Goolamally.

Aston Hall s—125 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 200 bales cooton waste and 50 cwts pickers, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Karamania s—31 cases black tea, W Watson and Co; 3 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—274 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 23 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jamali; 105 cwts gum, N Sacoorbhoy; 41 bales carpets and 2 bales hides, H S Lalljee and Co; 140 cwts buffalo horns, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Karamania s—4000 cwts linseed Killik Nixon and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4 cases tea, N B Dantra and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Singapore—200 bales cotton, E Spiner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—20 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 50 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 80 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 119 bales twist, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Maria Teresa s—375 bales twist, N J Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Gordon, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave from Nowgong.
Remington, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Winter, Capt Ms, R A, to join, to Hingoli.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th August, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Friday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th August, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawfords Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.

By order.
C. MOSS, Capt,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For further Hearing.

88-93—Roughton and B—Janabai vs Abdoola Rahimtoola Sayani—Payne G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

331-95—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bode and another—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

122-94—Bhaishunker and K—Chhogmal Hursookdas and others vs Hiralal Kapurchund

Postponed Long Causes.

481-91—Tayabjee D and Co—Rassoobai vs Zoolekhabai—Bhaishunker and K

212-93—Tayabjee D and Co—Her Highness Nawab Dhumsi-Jehan Begum Saheb vs The National Bank of India and others—Little N and B

609-94—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and others vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.

57-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.

336-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

81-95—Thakoredas D and Co—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and R

111-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

As to Chitral some settled form of Government must be established before General Gatacre's brigade can be reduced in strength. Sir George Robertson, we understand, proceeds to Chitral at once, but what his instructions are is not known. The boy Mehtar whom he installed during the siege, is still nominally ruler of the country, but his personal influence is of course *nil*. As, however, a garrison is to be kept in Chitral, he may possibly be maintained with a Council of Chiefs to conduct the administration under the direction of a British agent, an arrangement which is customary during the minority of Indian Rajas. Or the Government may desire Sir George Robertson to ascertain the state of local feeling and return to Simla to report thereon before deciding on their final course of action. All this will take time, and September will probably be well advanced before the Field Force as such ceases to exist. Meanwhile definite orders regarding the Reserve Brigade have been issued. No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery and 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas will leave Mardan forthwith; the 26th Punjab Infantry remaining pending the arrival of the Guides Infantry from Mundah.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.— FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY CAKES send to JAMES PEARSE, and do not be satisfied with ALIEN INVENTIONS,—73, Apollo Street Bombay.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.— Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Immediately, a HEAD MASTER (European or Eurasian), Experienced, for the Secunderabad Protestant Orphanage O. Brigade School. Matriculate. Salary, H. S. Rs. 120. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the CHAPLAIN of Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 357," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT who could make himself Generally Useful in a Merchant's Office. Apply, with Testimonials, to "D.D.," care of this Office.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X." care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22. Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheque discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

THE amount paid into the Bank of England yesterday was £125,000 in Gold; and Consols were quoted by Reuter at the advanced price of 7¼. Extra allotments of Council Bills amounted to a lakh and a-half on Bombay at 1s. 1½d., and Rs. 60,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 1 7-16d., which rates show an advance of 1-32d. and 7-32d., respectively, on that obtained for the previous day. Bar Silver was quoted higher at 30 7-16. French Rentes were unchanged, and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·28½ fcs. In New York Bar Silver had risen 1-8 cent to 66⅝ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4·91 dollars.

Last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm; Surats firm; Arrivals strong. The day's sales aggregated 12,000 bales, those of Surats having been 300 bales. Prices were all unchanged, excepting Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was 1-16d. lower at 5 13-16d per lb. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The price yesterday in New York of Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 9-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 10 points lower at 7·25 cents per lb. There were no Receipts at the U. S. Ports, nor exports to Europe.

In our local Cotton Market a large business has been done to-day, the feeling having been firm, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Exporters have bought only 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 158 to Rs. 160; and 400 bales Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 178. The Mills have taken 2,300 bales made up of 800 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 188 to Rs. 198; 250 Wadhwan at Rs. 195; 100 Julgaum at Rs. 163; 150 Bengal at Rs. 168; and 1,000 Compta Ginned at Rs. 197.

WHEAT has been steady, and a small export business has been done to-day; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken by shippers to a small extent in a generally quiet market. Linseed has declined, and is now quoted at Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cent.; other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,147	bales.
Wheat	11,151	cwts.
Rapeseed	6,251	"
Castorseed	782	"
Rice	2,604	"

FREIGHTS.—A little business has been done for August shipment to Liverpool, Genoa, and Trieste, and for September to Antwerp, at 14s. to 16s. per ton. Very few steamers were offering, and there has been no better demand from shippers. Rates generally are unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was placed at this rate, but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry at our quotation. The bazaar, however, coming out as sellers, some business passed at 1s. 1 9-32d. Rates then hardened, and closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1½d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	140½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been steady to-day. Rates opened at 108½ for Cash, and at 108 1-16 for the next Settlement, and closed on the same level.

SHARES.—Very little business has passed in this market, with quotations nominally unaltered. The only changes in our list this evening are an advance in Jamshed Manufacturing Company's Mill Shares of Rs. 5; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Lukhmidas; Rs. 7½ in Sun; Rs. 5 in Manookjee Petit; and Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 6th August are as follows:—

In the month of June 1895.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	67,66,714	51,72,696	1,19,39,410
Exports	18,55,746	25,07,129	43,62,875
Net Imports	49,10,968	26,65,567	75,76,535

To the end of the month of June 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,38,23,499	1,72,52,918	3,10,76,417
Exports	63,38,725	39,90,402	1,03,29,127
Net Imports	74,84,774	1,32,62,516	2,07,47,293

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1895	8,704	*44,622	53,326
To the end of the month of June 1895, (Progressive)	13,068	13,37,418	13,50,48

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1895	.....	†14,54,271	14,54,271
To the end of the month of June 1895 (Progressive)	.....	15,56,380	15,56,380

* Includes Rs. 2,950 received for British Dollar coinage from the tenderers.
† Represents the value of 6,40,906 British Dollars.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 6th August, 1895, compared with the Estimates for the year 1895-96:—

	Latest Month In Aug. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	In July 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	40,36,500	16,00,000	56,36,500
Actual	41,34,950	15,23,925	56,58,875
Better than Estimate	98,450	..	22,375
Worse than Estimate	...	76,075	..

Five Sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Aug. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	To end of July 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	2,01,82,500	56,00,000	2,57,82,500
Actual	2,15,96,375	63,27,750	2,79,24,125
Better than Estimate	14,13,875	7,27,750	21,41,625
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,493½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 10th August 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,34,536	Rs. 1,79,229	Rs. 6,889	Rs 3,20,615
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	..	4,24,628

Decrease .... Rs. 1,03,983

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cables Accra Kotonou and Accra Lagos interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	4	33 p.m.	36	31
Teheran	14	2	37 p.m.	...	20
Suez	14	3	5 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th August 1895-

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	..	5
" Karachi	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	15	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—August 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major A Baird, A M S, of a son.

BIDDULPH—August 4, at Nagpur, the wife of Captain N T Biddulph, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

BRANDON—August 12, at Ootacamund, the wife of Dr Brandon, Chaplain, of a daughter.

HART—August 10, in Calcutta, the wife of J Bush Hart, M R C V S L, of a son.

TAYLOR—August 12, at Hanson's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of J W R Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SEXTON—CONWAY—July 31, at the Roman Catholic Church, Chakrata, Michael John Sexton, Surgeon-Captain, M.D., A.M.S., to Catherine (Katie), eldest daughter of Captain John Conway, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

WILSON—GIRLING—August 7, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Herbert, Gouldsmith, M A, assisted by the Rev H D Williamson, M.A., Laurence Wilson, Solicitor, Calcutta, to Alice Maud Marion, younger daughter of Charles Lester Girling, Superintendent of Opium Chest Dept, and Saw Mills, Patna.

DEATHS.

FERNANDES—August 6, at Mangalore, Piedade Francis Fernandes, Deputy Collector, Coimbatore.

GLADWIN—August 5, at Lucknow, Charles Gladwin, son of the late Major Francis Ulric Gladwin, 13th B N I, H E I Co.'s Service, aged 31 years and 9 months.

HOOLEY—August 6, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, St John Cutter Hooley, aged 51 years, eldest son of Rev S Cutter Hooley, Thurston Vicarage, Norfolk.

MOORE—August 9, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of Lieut Moore, 6th M I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received several letters suggesting to the members of the Petit family several plans for disposing of the money raised for charitable purposes at the oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. We decline to publish them believing that the executors are the best judges as to the manner of distribution.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

THE subject of house-connections has been a fruitful source of controversy in the Municipality for many years. When the great sewer from the Market to Worli was laid down, at a cost of many lakhs, it became evident that the houses within easy reach of the sewer and its branches must be connected with it by means of suitable pipes and fittings of a kind adapted to the habits and conditions of the people. Mr. Pedder who was then Municipal Commissioner advocated simple downtake pipes, discharging into an open zinc trough, fixed about two feet above the house gully, which would lead the sullage water into the sewers. It does not appear that this plan was approved, for the one ultimately adopted was to lay down stoneware pipes under the pavement of the gully. The law gave the Commissioner power to compel the house-owners to connect their houses with the sewers at their own cost, and to maintain them in proper order. But as the system was new and the plumbers could not be trusted to do the work properly, it was decided that the Municipality should give the people an object-lesson, and make the connections departmentally under the supervision of their own officers. As a beginning, and in order to demonstrate the advantage of having a locality well drained it was decided that the Municipality should pay the cost of connecting all the houses in a particular district. The district selected was Khetwady, and the cost amounted to something like three lakhs of rupees. Kamatipura and subsequently Agripada were treated in the same way, but we are not able to say whether the cost was paid by the Municipality or by the house-owners. Most probably the Municipality paid a large share of the cost, for the total amount spent on house-connections has amounted to no less than fifteen lakhs of rupees up to date. But although so considerable an outlay has been incurred, and no doubt an equal sum has been spent by house-owners, the greater part of the native town is still unconnected with the drains. The sewers are there deep underground, and have been there for years, but partly owing to the delay in awaiting the result of the works already undertaken, and for other reasons, the work was not pushed. Mr. Acworth, however, saw the necessity of completing the system without further waiting, but was met by a counter move of the Corporation, who directed that all work of house-connection should be suspended until a Select Committee had examined and reported upon the whole question. There was an uneasy feeling that the system, which had been adopted, was not successful, and that, so far from being improved, the localities which had been drained had become worse. There was no doubt also that the system was faulty in details, and that the stoppages and obstructions, and constantly-recurring charges for repairs were grave causes of annoyance and discontent. The Select Committee sat for three years, visited a great many sites, recorded a mass of evidence, and discussed a variety of plans, and in the end made several practical recommendations, the chief of which, as we understand, is that the down-take pipes should discharge into an open gutter in the gully, which would lead to the sewer. This is a modified form of Mr. Pedder's original plan. To give effect to these recommendations the staff of Municipal officers has elaborated plans and estimates, and we believe that it is now thought that the total cost of connecting all the houses, which are now unconnected, will be thirty lakhs of rupees.

The problem is how to find this money: who is to pay—the Municipality or the house-owners? The latter very naturally object that they should not pay when the Municipality has already made a gift of fifteen lakhs to other house-owners for the same purpose, and they argue that there is no reason why some house-owners should pay and others escape the charge. On the other hand the law makes the house-owner responsible for this work, and although there may have been special reasons why the Municipality should do the work and pay the cost when the scheme was first started, those reasons no longer exist. As a fact the Municipality has enforced the law in hundreds if not thousands of cases, and has compelled persons to connect their houses at their own expense. If the Municipality is to pay the cost in the future all these householders will be entitled to claim a refund of what they have been compelled to pay, and the amount will have to be counted by lakhs. When these equities are to be considered, the question is not easy of solution. If the past is to be re-opened, and questions which are dead and buried have to be revived, progress will hardly be possible. In a practical question affecting the whole city the past should be left alone and the future only taken into consideration. If that is allowed there can be no question that the proper way to carry out a work of this magnitude with the least inconvenience to the public generally will be for the Municipality to make the connections at the cost of the ratepayers. If it is left to each house-owner he must engage a competent plumber and mason, must contract with them or buy his materials, must supervise the work and must take the risk of having the whole work condemned as badly done by the Engineer of the Municipality. The Municipality must also take the risk of having their street sewers interfered with by men, most of whom are incompetent and who are likely to do as much harm as they do good.

Obviously it will be advantageous to both parties for the Municipality to relieve the house-owner of all trouble and have the work done under the direction of its own officers. The Act allows this, for the Commissioner may cause a house to be drained and set up all such fittings as may be necessary to collect the drainage, and convey it to the street sewer, without giving the house-owner the option of doing the same. The expenses, it is laid down, must be paid by the house-owner, unless the Corporation order the cost to be met from the Municipal Fund. When it is chargeable to the house-owner the law gives large powers to the Commissioner to collect the debt in a summary manner, and if default is made he may recover the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter. Or the Commissioner may agree to accept payment of the debt by instalments extending over five years, or again he may recover the amount from the occupier by instalments extending over thirty years. Any one of these modes may be adopted with safety to the Municipal Fund, and it is obvious that when the amount is large and the house-owner is poor the debt should be recovered by instalments. There is yet another alternative, which would simplify the matter extremely, and that is the Municipality should carry out the whole work, and pay the whole cost, but should recover the cost by an addition of one per cent. to the house-tax which is paid by house-owners. This additional one per cent. would yield about 2½ lakhs of rupees a year, and as the total cost of the house-connections is estimated to be thirty lakhs, the work would be done and paid for in twelve years. The plan is feasible and perfectly simple: the money would be paid by the house-owner who, in fact, must pay in any case, and roughly speaking it would apportion the cost very fairly for the large and expensive dwellings would cost more to connect than the small and cheap houses. Any little inequality in this matter might be easily excused, because of the great convenience of the plan. It would do away with all accounts, all extra clerks, all law-suits, and all compulsory process of distress and sale of goods and chattels. The money would be paid by the proper persons and by instalments extending over twelve or more years. The rich would pay a little more than the poor, but on the other hand their house-connections would cost more. The objection which may be urged against the plan is that persons who have already paid for their drainage will have to pay again, and if this is considered to be a fatal objection the difficulty might be got over by remitting the extra house-tax in their case. The only effect will be that the debt will take a little longer to extinguish that twelve years. We need not dwell upon the extreme importance, and in fact the obvious necessity of completing the drainage system. There is no longer the excuse for delay that the Committee have not completed their report. Probably a hundred lakhs has already been spent on drainage and the Municipality cannot go back, but must go forward, and complete what it has begun. The health of the city demands it.

WHILE Mr. Ernest Hart is engaged teaching us how to reform the Indian Medical Service, Mrs. Ernest Hart, who with her husband spent ten minutes more or less in this country last cold weather, is trying to teach Anglo-Indian ladies how to keep house. Medical officers do not condescend to reply to Mr. Hart, but the ladies indignantly resent Mrs. Hart's intrusion into the sanctity of their domain. Unfortunately, however, in dealing with this lady they have been over-anxious to crush her, and have fallen into trifling little inaccuracies which mar the effect of their espitolary warfare. Take, as an example, the letter from "An Impecunious Subaltern's Wife" in this week's *Queen*. She writes: "Rent in the tumbled-down, unfashionable part of Bombay, known as the Marine Lines, comes to Rs. 300 a month, and servants' wages to an additional Rs. 200, so that the bachelor whom Mrs. Hart describes as leading a life of luxury on an income of £300 a year is in Bombay reduced to chumming with several others to be able to live at all." Now we would not go the length of saying this is untrue, but we would ask which bungalow in Marine Lines is it which fetches Rs. 300 per mensem as rent, and at which is the servants' wages account which amounts to Rs. 200, feeling assured that no one will indicate that particular dwelling-place. As to bachelors being "reduced" to "chumming" the expression is absurd. It is the wretched system of chumming, which is answerable for the existence of such a countless throng of bachelors, and which is also blamable for the exorbitantly high rents which the impecunious subaltern and others have to pay. The system of chumming, too, is that which drives away all eligible young widows from Bombay. If they could but let apartments to respectable gentlemen they would stay, and respectable gentlemen being eminently susceptible would marry either the widows or their daughters. But in chummeries they are so intensely comfortable, and rent and messing accounts come to so little when divided among four, five, or even six, that a bachelor's expenses are practically nothing. At Home it is customary to hear those about to marry philosophising: What will keep one will keep two; indeed, it is cheaper to marry than live in the rooms of a lady who has seen better days and to prove it eats the lodger's mutton and drinks his spirits. In India the man who forsakes bachelorhood and marries promptly doubles his auditable expenses. The individual bachelor's share of the expenses as distinguished from the total chummery bill is the shoal on which Mrs. Hart has run ashore. And a little more careful study would have entirely changed the tone of Mrs. Hart's remarks. A bachelor on £300 has enough for all his wants, living in a chummery and keeping no more than three polo ponies; but a married man on that income can have no polo ponies, only a sorry little bamboo cart, a go-cart for the baby, and a goat to save expenses by providing a sound milk supply. Indeed, he is a pitiably poor fellow who is invariably shabbily dressed. "A Mem-Sahib," who also writes to the same journal in reply to Mrs. Hart, exclaims indignantly: "Our friends from England come out to India, and stay with us for a week or two; they live in much comfort, are surrounded by silent-footed and ever-ready attendants, drive about in our carriages and ride our horses; and then trot off Home, and say that we are a good-for-nothing lot, whose existence is spent in alternately lolling about in long chairs and dancing madly round a ball-room with a glittering subaltern. Do let us be a little sensible." In these few lines the lady correspondent, though she does not drive the point sufficiently home, has indicated precisely where the secret of all this misrepresentation lies. We, Anglo-Indians, treat our visitors and our friends too well. We endeavour to live up to traditions of Anglo-Indian hospitality and throw ourselves into arrears by doing so. For the entertainment of so-called friends we foolishly, if not wickedly, spend more than we can afford, the only return being misrepresentation—wilful or otherwise—if not actual slander. Letters like that by Mrs. Hart, to which the lady correspondents take exception, unfortunately do no good; frequently give pain to many, and are occasionally mischievous. The subsidiary allowance made by a wealthy father to his married subaltern son, or his married daughter, makes all the difference between comfort and penury, and the tendency of misleading letters such as that complained of is to create suspicion and distrust, to tighten the purse-strings, reduce allowances, and produce actual want.

THE decision to re-elect Mr. Gully, Q.C., as Speaker of the House of Commons was a foregone conclusion, notwithstanding the attempts which were made to lead people into supposing that the Conservative leaders would seek to appoint another. Mr. Labouchere was above the petty tactics of some of his party, who sought to raise a fresh outburst of ill-feeling by spreading untruthful rumours, and endeavoured to reassure his political friends that there was not the remotest ground for speculating on the election of Sir Matthew White Ridley, though he did so in a style more than ordinarily coarse. Though, as a London contemporary points out, when the Chair of the House of Commons becomes vacant by resignation or death, it has always been considered a prize for which the two great parties of the State may legitimately contend, eleven out of about fourteen Speakers, during the period mentioned, have been at first placed in the Chair by a majority of the House on a division. There are only two cases on record in which a Speaker was displaced on the assembling of a new Parliament, merely because he did not belong to the party which came back from the country with a majority. Mr. Onslow, who was appointed in 1727, continued in undisputed possession of the Chair for thirty-three years, amid all the changes of Government, and so it was with most of the other Speakers. The two departures from the usual procedure are to be found in 1780, when the Tories set aside Sir Fletcher Norton, and in 1835, when the Whigs substituted Mr. Abercromby for Sir Charles Manners Sutton, though on two previous occasions when they were in power they had acquiesced in his re-election. It was not thought necessary by Sir Robert Peel that the person elected to the Chair, who had ably and conscientiously performed his duty, should be displaced because his political opinions are not consonant with those of the majority of the House. This principle has since been invariably followed.

A STATEMENT has been issued by Government upon the suggestion of Mr. Mehta, giving details concerning the additional police posts which have been established or continued since the passing of the Police Act of 1890, a measure which empowered the executive to punish contumacious towns or villages by quartering extra police upon them, and making the offenders responsible for the cost. Four such posts were established in 1890, thirteen in 1891, six in 1892, seven in 1893, and two last year. Only one has been established this year, namely in the village of Sesodia, in the Ankleshvar Taluka of the Broach District, one-half of the cost being defrayed by the Bhil inhabitants and the other moiety by the Koli inhabitants. These diminutions are satisfactory indications that fear of the imposition of the posts with the attendant evil of increased rates has a salutary effect upon the people. The cost of 16 posts, out of the total of 33, has been defrayed by the villagers generally, and in the remaining cases the particular sections of the community regarded as responsible for the disturbances which led to the establishment of the post have had to find the money. It appears from the return that the continuance of the post at Yeola for another year, but at reduced strength, was last month ordered by Government. The village of Nisraia, in the Kaira District, has had an additional police post for a longer period than any other place. The post was established in January, 1891, and Government have resolved on its continuance until February next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 6-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd instant, and leave the same station for Kirkee by the 2 p.m. train, on Saturday, the 24th idem. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. The usual salutes of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency, who will reside at the Secretariat during his stay.

CAPTAIN VIDAL, now officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at Aden, has been appointed to succeed Captain Scallon, D.S.O., as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

IN the Budget Estimates for the current year laid before the Legislative Council at last week's meeting the total cost of the city police is put down at Rs. 8,95,317. Three-fourths of the cost is payable by the Municipality, but in accordance with the terms of Mr. Vidal's reply to the representation of the Corporation upon the incidence of the police charges, the following items have been deducted as wholly chargeable to Government:—Purchase of a new steam launch, Rs. 20,000; wooden chowkies, Rs. 9,156; cattle-pounds, Rs. 4,872. This leaves a remainder of Rs. 8,61,289, but from this amount certain items of receipts shown on page 22 of the Budget have to be deducted as they are derived on items not wholly chargeable to Government. They include Port Trust contribution, Rs. 27,750, University police, Rs. 693, ramosees, Rs. 93,000. This leaves a remainder of seven lakhs and thirty nine thousand odd, making the Municipal contribution of three-fourths Rs. 5,54,466. This is the estimated contribution for the current year, and Government add to a demand for payment of arrears, which are put down at Rs. 48,833 for the year 1892-93, Rs. 28,601 for 1893-94, and Rs. 1,23,100 (estimated) for 1894-95. The sum total estimated as due from the Municipality, therefore, is put down at seven lakhs and fifty-five thousand rupees.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday, the Acting Municipal Commissioner placed before the meeting certain rates of coals received from different merchants and recommended that the lowest rates for the purchase of coals for the Municipality should be accepted. Several members were of opinion that the coal should be purchased direct from the importers as in that case they were sure to get good and unalloyed stuff. It was better to purchase it from direct importers even by paying a rupee or two more per ton than to obtain it from those who were not direct importers. In this case, they were, therefore, opposed to the acceptance of lower rates. After some discussion, which the reporters of the press were asked not to publish, in the interests of all concerned, it was resolved that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the purchase of coals should, as far as possible, be made from direct importers and that the quotations given by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, should be accepted.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANTI-PARNELLITES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy has been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Anti-Parnellites. It is stated that the meeting was a harmonious one.

UPPER MEKONG BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Reuter's Agency has been informed that the Franco-Chinese Treaty only agrees to certain rectifications on the frontier of Chienghung, not the cession of the whole of that State, east of Mekong, but the portion ceded is so considerable that it is expected the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1894 will be annulled.

THE KUCHUNG MASSACRES.

FOOCHOW, Aug. 13.

A commission, consisting of the British and American Consuls, one American naval officer, and three missionaries, with a strong Chinese escort, has started for Kuchung to enquire into the recent massacres.

THE MADAGASCAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Colonel Shervington, ex-Commander of the Malagasy Army, has arrived in England, and expresses his belief that the difficulty of the French advance in Madagascar is only now beginning.

THE CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

The *Times* in a telegram from Tientsin states that the Chinese Government is in a state of helpless confusion and incapable of any decisive action, or of exercising effective authority.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a meeting held of the Church Missionary Society, a resolution was passed that no disaster would be allowed to interfere with the Society's work.

LOYALIST DEMONSTRATION IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Aug. 14.

The return of Prince Ferdinand here has been made the occasion of a Loyalist demonstration against the extreme Russophile Party.

The military element predominated.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

General Low returned to Panjkora from Mundah on the 13th instant.

Four out of six prisoners, captured on the 10th, near Ashreth, have been identified as being concerned in the murder of the Kahars. Three were executed on the 13th, and one pardoned on account of his youth. The other four prisoners, captured on the same day, were caught in the Kunar Valley. They are Kafirs, but no evidence as to their complicity is being obtainable against them. They were consequently put across the river on the 13th, and set free on their present situation in Jandoul.

Umra Khan's relatives went to their various lands, and took possession yesterday.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Guides Infantry marched on the 13th to Kotkai, and made a halt there for the night, marching to Serai on the 14th. The remainder of the Jandoul Troops, viz., the Gordons and No. 3 British Mountain Battery march to Panjkora on the 14th, and halt on the left bank of the river; and the Guides Cavalry and the 4th Sikhs march through to Sado on the 13th. The Bengal Infantry crossed to the left bank of the Panjkora on the 11th and 12th, and proceeded to take up posts along the Panjkora line as far as Warai.

General Low and the Divisional Head-quarters march to Serai to-day.

A private in the 2nd Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Chitral, shot himself this morning.

The withdrawal of the Brigade from the Chitral Force, which is now progressing, will be completed by the 20th instant.

UMRA KHAN SENT TO INDIA.

News has been received that Umra Khan is amongst the one hundred odd people now being sent under escort cavalry to India from Kabul, and it seems from later reports received that it is quite probable, and the fact of a large number of people having been actually expelled from the capital is to-day officially confirmed.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

It is believed that Lord Salisbury's Government will take an early opportunity of publishing a blue-book on Chitral now that their policy has been declared.

Sir G. Robertson will receive full instructions from the Government of India before leaving for Chitral this week. His mission, says the *Pioneer*, has reference solely to Chitral affairs.

General Low and his political officer is working out the problem connected with Bajaur, Dir, and Swat.

THE RESIDENCY OF MYSORE.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

A farewell dinner will be given to Sir Mackworth Young by the members of the Punjab Commission prior to his departure for Mysore.

THE PAMIR [illegible]MISSION.

General Gera[illegible] on the 7th instant ten more [illegible] demarcated. The health [illegible] be excellent.

[illegible] TROOPS.

[illegible] rial Service [illegible] visit Mysore, [illegible] st of the prin- [illegible] to Calcutta about [illegible] g the spring inspections.

[illegible] LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[illegible] of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, [illegible] to have taken place to-day (Thursday), [illegible] been postponed for one week.

THE SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

Lieutenant Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has won the Viceroy's prize, for the best picture at the Simla Exhibition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 14.

Mail steamer Rosetta arrived from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-8
Bar Silver	30 7-16

CRICKET: POONA VS. MHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

This match was continued to-day. Poona made a good stand, having scored 272. All have made double figures. Mhow's bowling was not so good as when they played with Ganeskhind. Mhow went in for their second innings, and made 113 runs, with the loss of five wickets. The match thus ended in favour of Poona. During the morning a large number of spectators assembled, amongst whom were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst.

A SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

A serious encounter with the Berad dacoits and the Belgaum police took place in Belgaum, at the village of Nesaragi, a few days ago. It would appear that the police party, consisting of four men, with a havildar in command, proceeding to another village on guard duty, met these robbers near a narrow road, between two hills. The sepoys challenged the robbers, who immediately threw stones at them. The policemen, surprising them, loaded their guns, but, unfortunately, owing to rain their cartridges were damp, and did not explode, and on seeing this the robbers immediately fired on the party, killing the havildar on the spot, and snatching the rifles from the policemen, made them prisoners. After a short while another police party came on the scene, but the robbers bolted with the arms. After releasing the sepoys, the dead body of the havildar was brought to Belgaum.

ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS.

The Royal Artillery sports were held at Kirkee this evening. A large and fashionable gathering of spectators assembled on the ground, amongst whom were Lady Sandhurst, General Nairne, and all the principal officers of the garrison. Colonel Broadfoot and Officers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, hospitably treated the guests. Several good events were competed. In Tent-digging with sections, open to the Governor's Bodyguard and the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the latter won. The Boot and Saddle Competition was one of the most exciting events. Cockade Fight and Sword Mounted vs. Bayonet and Galloping Competition was won by L Battery. Trotting by Field Artillery was won by the 27th Field Battery. The Riding and Jumping Competition was won by the L Battery. One Mile Flat Race was won by Sergeant Dunbar, Loyal North Lancaster Regiment, in good style. Mrs. Pengree distributed the prizes.

THE ANCHOR LINE HELVETIA DISABLED.

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Madras coasting mail Huzara reports speaking with the Anchor Line steamer Helvetia, on the 11th instant in latitude 16·24, long. 87·33 :—"Tail of shaft broken, propellor gone; trying to get back to Calcutta. Requested tugs be sent."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present: Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Fazalbhoy Visram, Ibraim Rahimtolla, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondass Narotumdass, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

LOW-LYING GROUND AT PAREL.

The Committee further considered letter to the Secretary, dated 11th June last, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on letter, dated 12th June, from Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama on the subject of the low-lying ground belonging to him on the north of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Parel Road.

It was resolved to request the Commissioner to make the necessary provision in the ensuing year's Budget for opening out the existing public water-course behind Mr. Cama's property, on Parel Road, and constructing a covered masonry drain at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,627. If the work was sanctioned by the Corporation Mr. Cama should in the opinion of the Standing Committee be called on to fill up such low-lying portions of his adjacent land as the Commissioner might consider requisite.

ERECTION OF A MARKET AT DELISLE ROAD.

Letter to the Chairman, dated 3rd instant, from Mr. Cowasji Byramji Golwala asking permission for a few vendors of vegetables and dry fish to sit on the verandah of his chawl at Parel, pending the erection of a Municipal Market at DeLisle Road.

On the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, it was resolved to ask the petitioner to apply for the permission to the Corporation, as the granting of such permission lay with that body.

OBJECTION TO MUNICIPAL CUDJUN SHEDS NEAR KHATAU MAKANJI MILL.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 3rd instant, from the Acting Commissioner reporting on letter to the Chairman, dated 3rd ultimo, from the secretary, Khatau Makanji Mill, asking for the removal of certain cudjan sheds, erected by the Municipality in close proximity to their mill premises.

The Committee resolved to request the Commissioner to furnish the Standing Committee with a rough estimate of the cost of putting up corrugated iron-sheds in place of the cudjan sheds, or report as to what course might be necessary in the matter.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, it was resolved that in forwarding the returns of land taken up for street improvement in future the Acting Commissioner be asked to add a column, showing the price per yard paid for all such land, and that when the cost had not been paid at the time of the sending in of the return such cost be reported to the Standing Committee as soon as the cost was agreed upon between the Commissioner and the owner of the ground.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Commissioner placed before the Committee certain rates of coals received from different merchants and recommended that the lowest rates for the purchase of coals for the Municipality should be accepted. Several members were of opinion that the coal should be purchased direct from the importers as in that case they were sure to get good and unalloyed stuff. It was better to purchase it from direct importers even by paying a rupee or two more per ton than to obtain it from those who were not direct importers. After some discussion, which the reporters of the press were asked not to publish, in the interests of all concerned, it was resolved that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the purchase of coals should, as far as possible, be made from direct importers, and that the quotations given by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company should be accepted.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The weekly meeting in connection with the above sports, held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, proved to be a complete success. Mr. T. W. Birkett acted as honorary secretary in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Peile. The entries were good, and all the events were keenly contested. The finish for the Postilion Race was very exciting, Mr. Procter gaining the verdict by a neck. The following are the results :—

I. EVENT—TENT-PEGGING OVER HURDLES—(Horses or Ponies).

Mr L B Montresor	1
Major Simpson	2
Captain Pinney	3

Eight contested.

II. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION—(Ponies).

Mr H E E Procter's "Bedouin"	1
Mr T W Birkett's "Caramel"	2

Eight competed.

III. EVENT—BACKWOOD STAKES.

Captain Pinney	1
Mr T W Birkett	2

Seven ran.

IV. EVENT—NEEDLE THE THREAD—Gentlemen's Nomination.

Mr T W Birkett nominates Mrs Carnegy	1
Captain Pinney nominates Mrs Swann	2
Mr Gray nominates Miss Mac Cartie	0
Mr Bernard nominates	0
Mr Roberts nominates Miss Mills	0

V. EVENT—POSTILION RACE.

To ride one horse and lead another round the trees and back.

Mr H E E Proctor	1
Mr T W Birkett	2

Seven ran.

VI. EVENT—"Hold'en in" Stake.

To ride [illegible]back round the trees; second horse to win.

Mr [illegible]	1

Fi[illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

There is no evidence that the General Election has had the effect of restricting speculative dealings on the Stock Exchange during the present month, although the *Bankers' Magazine*, indulging in the fashionable supposition, says it has. Its figures show, on the contrary, that the advance in mining shares has continued on a colossal scale, and for proof that such has been the case we have only had to watch the movements day by day. Ten representative South African land and gold shares, with a nominal capital value of £5,260,000, show a net appreciation in value for the month of £5,600,000, and the considerable rise in Westralian shares has been a feature. In fact, the general tendency of the markets has continued favourable, aided by the continuance of the upward movement in gilt-edged securities. Government stocks, railway debenture and preference stocks, and the ordinary shares are all up, especially the securities of the Scotch lines. In fact, the aggregate value of 334 securities, which on June 20 was £2,952,131,000, had risen by July 22 to £2,969,286,000, an increase of £17,155,000. Securities in breweries and the market rates for public houses have already considerably advanced in value, owing to the knowledge that Local Veto is no longer likely to be taken up by the Government of the day, at least for half-a-dozen years or so.

The official notice concerning the allotment of the Russian-Chinese Four per Cent. Loan has been issued. Subscribers for one to twenty-five Bonds will receive one Obligation; subscribers for twenty-six to fifty-one Bonds will receive two Obligations; and subscribers for fifty-two or more Bonds will receive 4·28 of the number they asked for, each fraction of one-half or more of an Obligation giving the right to a whole Bond. Those subscribers who may pay their Obligations in full between the 27th and 31st inst. will have to pay only three hundred and sixty-nine francs per Bond, of a nominal value of five hundred francs, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-five francs already paid on subscription.

Referring to the projected extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway eastward from its present terminus at Samarcand, the preliminary surveys for which are now under the consideration of the Russian Government, the *Moscow Gazette* endeavours to forecast the commercial consequences of the extension. The proposal is to prolong the line about 300 miles further, to the threshold of the fertile portion of Turkestan, into the rich valley of the Syr Daria. If this project is carried out the utility and earnings of the Trans-Caspian Railway will, it is contended, be greatly increased. Turkestan produces important qualities of silk, and American cotton thrives there wonderfully. Within twelve years the production of cotton in Russian Turkestan has risen to 74,000,000lb. When the railway is extended the probability is, we are told, that Russia will be able to supply all the wants of her mills, and will no longer require to "pay out" the large amount at present disbursed for foreign cotton. Already the growth of cotton has so far displaced that of cereals in the Trans-Caspian region that prices of grain food have risen considerably. It is inferred, therefore, that as facilities for communication are pushed eastward the tendency will be to import grain from Russia and to send back cotton in exchange. The Trans-Caspian line was completed to Samarcand in 1888—a distance of 890 miles from the Caspian Sea. Its cost was about £5,000,000. The scantiness of the present traffic may be inferred from the fact that there are employed upon it only 110 locomotives.

A special report on the Japan silk crop prospects, while confirming the report quoted above as to the prospects of an abundant crop by the remark that they have never been so favourable as this season, adds that as to the total yield, opinions differ somewhat as to the excess over last year's production, some placing it as high as 30 per cent. whilst others do not believe that the increase will be more than 20 per cent. The Japanese themselves expect a production of about 170,000 to 180,000 native bales, of which, however, nearly one-third will be absorbed by native consumption for the manufacture of handkerchiefs, piece-goods, &c., which would leave about 110,000 to 120,000 native bales, or about 55,000 to 60,000 shipping bales, available for export. With a very good crop in China, a fairly good one in Europe, and such a large yield in Japan, "it would therefore seem," it is remarked, "that the entire production throughout the world should be more than sufficient to cover all possible demands, even if consumption should still further increase." A few sample bales of new silk had already arrived in the market. The quality seemed to be better than last year's, and it is generally expected that this year's production will not only be superior in quantity, but in quality also.

It is reported from Odessa that the rye crop in Southern Russia will be 40 per cent. below the average yield, in consequence of unfavourable weather conditions having prevailed during the spring. This is said to be the more unfortunate for Russian producers as the first rye product of the United States will this season be put on the European markets. All other cereals in South Russia so far promise to give an excellent yield this year.

An American journal representing the textile industries has published the following table of the new textile mill enterprises, undertaken in the United States during the first half of the current year, as compared with the totals of the similar new enterprises for the first and second halves of last year :—

	First six months. 1895.	First six months. 1894.	Second six months. 1894.
Woollen	38	17	28
Cotton	73	43	58
Knitting	57	31	38
Silk	16	13	8
Miscellaneous	17	12	15
Total	201	116	147

It is pointed out that the figures for the first six months of this year are at the rate of 402 establishments for the entire year, and it is thought that should the alleged revival of trade activity in the United States continue to develop this number may be exceeded, as the revival did not begin until the latter part of March. The total for 1893 was 279, and for 1892, 356. The recent crisis in the United States began about the middle of 1893. Of the States in which the additions have been made, North Carolina, with 31 mills, is first, owing to the growth of the cotton-manufacturing industry, but Pennsylvania is second, with 29; New York third with 23; and Massachusetts fifth, with 19. It is noticeable that nine of the new enterprises in Massachusetts are woollen mills, and that 14 of the 23 in New York are knitting mills. There is also a long list of enlargements of existing textile mills during the half-year. For example, there were 78 of these in Massachusetts and 59 in Pennsylvania. The prices of wool have lately tended upwards in the American markets, and there seems reason to believe that the removal of the duty on wools is now having the effect of stimulating an expansion of the American woollen industries.

The results of the working of the Japan (native) Steamship Company during the past half-year, as reported in the Japan papers, appear to show that the receipts for cargo and passengers amounted to 2,649,510 yen. There was also a Government subsidy of 440,000 yen. Miscellaneous receipts, in addition, made up the total receipts to 3,559,826 yen. The expenditure appears to have amounted to 3,261,179 yen, so that there was a balance of 278,647 yen to be added to the amount brought forward from the previous six months. The dividend declared absorbed 440,000 yen, or exactly the amount of the Government subsidy, and a sum of 198,000 yen has been carried forward to the next account.

In their half-yearly review of the iron, steel, and engineering trades Messrs. Matheson and Grant made the significant remark that the recent rise of prices of iron and steel across the Atlantic has at any rate postponed the competition of the United States in Europe and in distant neutral markets, of which there have already been "ominous signs." The rise has, however, not yet been sufficient to induce any appreciable increase of exports from this country to America. Referring to the anticipations indulged in earlier in the year of a market revival in the British iron and steel markets, Messrs. Matheson and Grant observe that the "expected boom" has not yet arrived. Prices reached their lowest level in January, and then settled there. Latterly there has been a little improvement, owing mainly to the rather more active condition of the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and hopes are entertained of continued revival. This cautious and not very encouraging view of the position is confirmed by an apparently well-informed writer in the *Economist*, who says that the immediate outlook in the iron and steel industries cannot be considered very satisfactory, and that speculation seems to be travelling too far ahead of any real improvement in trade. This speculation has been confined almost exclusively to the pig iron markets, and has been mainly engaged in by "outsiders," who seem to have formed great expectations of coming revival—expectations which, it is to be feared, are a little premature. The advance in the prices of pig-iron due to this action has increased the difficulties of iron and steel manufacturers, who, however, have had some compensation in the fact that they have been able to buy coal at somewhat reduced rates.

The summary returns of French foreign trade for the half-year ended June 30 show a decrease of imports of £10,167,560, or 12·2 per cent., and an increase of exports of £4,921,880, or 8·2 per cent. when compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The following are the particulars for the first six months of both years, given under the usual chief heads :—

Imports.	1895. £	1894. £
Food products	18,947,480	25,106,280
Raw materials	42,839,000	46,631,480
Manufactures	10,851,800	11,038,030
Total	72,633,230	82,805,810
Exports.		
Food products	11,620,600	12,683,280
Raw materials	16,624,160	41,358,440
Manufactures	31,223,600	31,232,200
Parcel post	2,355,920	1,643,480
Total	64,824,280	59,902,400

The valuations are worked out uniformly on the basis of prices fixed by the permanent Committee of Customs a year ago. In the interval there has been a decline of prices averaging nearly 4 per cent. If the results shown above be adjusted in accordance with the change of prices it will appear that the real decrease in the value of imports is about 16 per cent., and the real increase in that of exports only a little more than 4½ per cent. The expansion in the exports of manufactures may be ascribed partly to the improvement of trade in the United States and partly to the revived fashionable demand for silk goods. The very large amount of the parcel post export trade and its continued rapid growth will not escape attention.

The report of the Imperial British East Africa Company, Limited, with audited accounts to December 31, 1894, for Africa, and to April 30, 1895, for London, states that the directors have little to add to the information and correspondence presented at the meetings of the 27th March and 11th April last, at which the shareholders—an appeal to arbitration having been definitely refused—found it necessary to accept the Government proposals for surrendering the company's rights, interests, and assets in East Africa for the sum of £250,000—this as from the 1st instant. The directors now invite the shareholders to pass resolutions for liquidation to enable them to proceed to the distribution of a part of the moneys falling to be paid *pro rata* to the shareholders. The sanction of the shareholders for proceeding with the final liquidation of the company will need to be confirmed after the lapse of three months, when the balance remaining on hand, after meeting all outstanding charges and claims of creditors, will be distibuted by the liquidators. The document proceeds :—"It is remarkable that in the settlement by the Government no account is taken of the services the company has rendered in the public interest, notwithstanding the acknowledment of them by the Foreign Office; also that no allowance has been made for the undue delays opposed to such settlement (entertained as early as 1893 in identical terms), whereby a heavy and unjust loss has been inflicted upon the company. The company has had, moreover, reason to protest against the refusal of Her Majesty's late Government to inquire into its accounts or to estimate the claims of its shareholders upon a more reasonable basis, and one more commensurate with the results obtained than is represented by the inadequate vote of £50,000 arbitrarily proposed by the Treasury. In, however, accepting the terms offered, and in concluding a settlement with the late Government, the directors felt that they would thereby most effectually disarm the opposition previously offered in the House of Commons to the cause of progress in East Africa, the retirement of the company removing the one excuse put forward for not proceeding with the Mombasa-Uganda railway. The occasion has therefore lapsed for further postponing a work so absolutely essential to the abolition of the slave trade in British East and Central Africa, the suppression of which trade the company so efficiently promoted throughout the period of its administration."

According to the latest advices from Auckland, the chief subject of interest and congratulation in New Zealand was the stir in regard to goldfields enterprises. "The steady production of the Waihi mine, which is largely owned in England," remarks the *New Zealand Herald*, "has drawn attention to the district, and arrangements have been made by which several mines of a promising nature are to be opened up and furnished with machinery by English capital. This has given a great impetus to the field. A large extent of ground in the auriferous area has been pegged out into claims, and mines that have been but languidly and imperfectly worked are now vigorously taken in hand. Many of these will disappoint expectations, but there can be no doubt that, as a result of the present activity, valuable discoveries will be made, and many good mines will be worked with energy. The production of gold will be largely increased, surplus labour will be absorbed, and immigration from the other colonies will take place to some extent. It is anticipated that during the coming session the Government will make a liberal grant in aid of the prospecting of the whole auriferous district from Cape Colville to Te Aroha. Discoveries have been made at various points along the range, but the greater part of it may be said not to have been even cursorily examined, as it is covered with dense forest and under-growth.

In an article on the continued promotion of companies to work mines on the various series of "reefs" of the so-called "banket" deposit in the Witwatersrand region, the *South African Financial Record* warns investors against the supposition that all these reefs will prove payable. "The mysterious and outlandish term 'Rand Banket,'" remarks the quoted Johannesburg authority, "has become a charm to conjure with, symbolic of permanence and stability, and an unbroken sequence of dividends now or in the immediate future. The unsophisticated shareholder over the water has yet to learn from bitter and repeated experience that the 'Investors' Banket'—the golden streak from which the output, the profits, and the reputation of the Rand are derived, to which, and to which alone, all the generalisations of eminent experts are meant to apply—is confined to the three narrow beds of the Main Reef series, which, with two or three noteworthy breaks and barren stretches, extend in an east and west line from Modderfontein to Randfontein. North and south of this the numerous more or less parallel banket beds very often—though not always—contain traces of gold, and are even in places of considerable richness, but they have only proved intermittently payable in isolated localities; and, although they have been most inquestriously bespattered by promoters with the glories of the Main Reef, and made to glitter by the reflected light, the exploitation of these reefs has nothing whatever of the proved worth and commercial basis of the stable Rand industry."

It is now under the consideration of the authorities as to whether the British troops serving in India should not be furnished with brown leather accoutrements instead of buff, as at present, it having been pointed out that, although the latter is considerably more enduring than the former, yet there is such a difference in the original price that it would be far cheaper to issue two sets of brown leather accoutrements than one set of buff. The only point, it is said, in which brown leather might perhaps prove a disadvantage is that some of the ingredients used in tanning wash out when the leather is wetted with rain or perspiration and stain the clothing, and reports have, therefore, been called for from corps in possession of brown leather accoutrements as to whether it has given satisfaction in every way, or whether there are any objections against brown leather worthy of serious consideration.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BYCULLA CLUB.

A holiday could not have been better spent by the members of both these institutions and a friendly game was well enjoyed. A tent for ladies was provided, and a large number of the gentler sex graced the event in the afternoon. The match was commenced at 11-30, and Raikes, who captained the Byculla Club XI., winning the toss, elected to take the defence. Hair and Cheatham opened the attack against Stephens and Jardine. The former was given l.-b.-w. to Hair, and Barton joined Jardine, (9-1-5). The latter was very sweet on Hair, who put up three 4s in quick succession. 20 was immediately signalled, and before two more overs were bowled one more decade was telegraphed. Gould who captained the Gymkhana team requested Stephens to help him in the out-field as he was short of a man. The substitute, a very sure field, let go Jardine to boundary and 40 was up. The scoring was rather fast as the game had not then been started twenty minutes. Jardine, who seems to have regained form, was scoring very fast, and at noon when 60 was telegraphed he claimed 50 to his own account. Fielding was very loose, and many a stroke was allowed to pass from between the hands. Hair was then relieved of the leather by McCausland. His first over was productive of one run only, but Jardine who had completely collared the bowling went on hitting Cheatham rather severely. Sitwell was put on in Cheatham's place to trundle from the pavilion end. Jardine who was all along playing a merry innings of splendid free hitting, put up 67 to his credit, which included ten 4s. Macbeth was asked to relieve McCausland at the Market end, but the batsmen would not yield. The century was signalled within 55 minutes of the beginning of play. Barton was given l.-b.-w. to Macbeth and he returned with a score of 19, to make which he remained at the wickets for forty minutes. Captain Anderson partnered Jardine whose score now stood 71. The new player returned Sitwell very feebly, but the reputed bowler of Malta bungled the chance. The batsman in the next over sent him to the pavilion, and the smite was so severe that the batsman would have been credited with 6 for the stroke if the pitch had been only a few inches farther. He was however clean-bowled by Cheatham who was on again in place of Sitwell, (120-3-7). Raikes went in to take the place, and put away Cheatham for a couple. Hair who had resumed trundling at the north end clean-bowled Jardine who attempted a pull to the square. With a brilliant innings of 85 runs Jardine returned, admidst cheers. His play was all along very careful and displayed much of his original form. He remained between the wickets for an hour and a half, and his innings was without any blemish. His scoring included over a dozen 4s. Walker filled the vacancy and scoring became slow, the players occasionally hitting out. Raikes skied Cheatham, but Macbeth, who did not feel comfortable in out-field dropped the "catch," which he only managed to touch with the fingers. Walker made a feeble stroke, and Cheatham, the bowler, could not manage to reach it. The players were both lucky inasmuch as over half-a-dozen chances off their bats were bungled. At last Vines succeeded in catching Walker on the cover-point, (146-5-8). Daly went in but soon returned, being bowled by Hair (150-6-1). Lowndes, the next man in, met the same fate (152-7-2). Robertson filled the vacancy, and Raikes was caught off Cheatham, by McCausland, (152-8-20). The rest of the wickets fell for 9 more runs, and the innings ended in a total of 161.

The Gymkhana commenced their venture at four o'clock and opened very badly, their first man Gould being very splendidly held by Jardine, off Raikes, (7-1-0). Sitwell joined Nugent who was playing Raikes and Anderson in a very calm manner. The stand was pretty long, and during the partnership 30 more runs were knocked up. When the telegraph board indicated 40 Nugent succumbed to Jardine's twist. He played an excellent game, and scored 35 runs off a straight stylish bat. He was received with cheers as he returned to the pavilion, and he well deserved the honour. Cheatham was the next man in, and proved a worthy successor. His was a charming innings, and it was a pleasure to notice so much improvement in his already good batting. He has now become a reliable bat, and has shown a consistent scoring this season. Raikes getting tired after using every kind of device to get him out, relieved Anderson of the leather, which was passed on to Jardine. The latter came out very successful, and succeeded in securing 5 wickets for 49 runs. Sitwell having been clean-bowled by Anderson at 77, Brooks joined Cheatham, and some scoring was made, and at 84 he succumbed to a curly one from Raikes. Pinney took his place, but returned without disturbing the scores. Macbeth, the next man in, was nicely held by Walker, off Jardine, (105-6-8). Cheatham who was playing carefully and correctly was clean-bowled by Jardine who sent him a shooter. Vines and Addison pulled up the total to 127, when the former was cleverly caught by Robertson, off Jardine, the latter in the next over displaced Addison's bails. McCausland and Hair were now partners, and it being six o'clock stumps were drawn, the game thus remaining a drawn one. Below are the scores and analysis :—

BYCULLA CLUB.

B J B Stephens, l-b-w, b Hair	5
M R Jardine, b Hair	85
J P Barton, l-b-w, b Macbeth	19
Capt Anderson, b Cheatham	7
E B Raikes, c McCausland, b Cheatham	20
A C Walker, c Vines, b Hair	8
A Daly, b Hair	1
G R Lowndes, b Hair	2
L J Robertson, st Nugent, b Hair	7
R A English, b Hair	0
G S Curtis, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Hair	163	55	7	7
Cheatham	100	56	3	2
Vines	5	5	0	0
McCausland	10	8	0	0
Sitwell	25	16	0	0
Macbeth	20	13	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lt Nugent, b Jardine	35
A P Gould, c Jardine, b Raikes	0
Sitwell, b Anderson	14
H Cheatham, b Jardine	43
J C Brooks, b Raikes	2
Capt Pinney, b Raikes	0
J B Macbeth, c Walker, b Jardine	8
Lt Vines, c Robertson, b Jardine	15
Capt Addison, b Jardine	12
E McCausland, not out	0
R K Hair, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	120	43	3	3
Anderson	85	37	4	1
Jardine	85	49	4	5

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Major A. B. Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, from 30th August to 29th October.

The Government of India have been pleased to continue the employment on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras and Bombay, of the Military Assistant Surgeons formely authorised for the Army Headquarters of those Commands.

Representations having been made to the Government of India, by the Principal Medical Officer, her Majesty's Forces in India, that in the event of the withdrawal of the troops composing the Chitral Relief Force taking place before the 1st October, that the troops would suffer less from the heat, and thus reduce the chance of sickness, if the allotment of British troops to railway carriages be fixed at four per compartment, and they be allowed one pound of ice per man per day until they reach their final destination, and be allowed to take their service *pakhals* with them in the train; the Government of India have been pleased to sanction these proposals, and have asked the Public Works Department to provide an ample supply of good drinking water at each station during the time that the movement takes place.

In recognition of the excellent services rendered by Gopalrao Shivdeo, Raje Bahadur, of Malegaon, a Second Class Sardar of the Deccan, in the cause of law and order and of the valuable assistance rendered by him in conciliating the rival religious factions in the town of Yeola, it is notified in a Government Resolution that the Governor in Council has had much pleasure in conferring upon him the dignity and status of a Sardar of the First Class, and accordingly directs that his name be entered in the list of First Class Sardars of the Deccan for rank and precedence only.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Surgeon-Major M. O'Dwyer, Civil Surgeon of Jullundur, has been appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, as a temporary arrangement.

Nothing definite is yet known in Simla about the appointment of a successor to Sir Charles Elliott, whose tenure as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will terminate on or before the 17th December next. There is, however, little doubt that Sir Alexander Mackenzie will eventually be chosen.

Government has at length appointed a Military Assistant Surgeon as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of Lahore. The want of an officer of this class for the large European community has been long felt. Mr. W. Forrester has been selected for the post, and will very shortly relieve Civil Assistant Surgeon Malik Jawala Sahai.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Demetrius C Boulger, who has been seriously ill for four months with diphtheria and ensuing complication, is at last progressing favourably and hopes to resume his literary work very shortly.

The final estimates for the Mari-Attock Railway, a strategical line which has been under construction for the last three or four years, have been approved by the Secretary of State. They amount to 143 lakhs.

The change in the reliefs of the Bengal Cavalry, which we recently stated was probable, has now been sanctioned. The 12th and 13th regiments will stand fast another year at Sialkote and Peshawar; while the 15th at Multan will exchange places with the 16th at Loralai.

It is understood that there has been a change in the nomination of an Assistant at Baroda *vice* Colonel F. W. Snell, and that Lieutenant W. Beale from Palanpur has been appointed. The Amreli appointment under the Baroda Agency will also fall substantively vacant next October, consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson's confirmation as permanent Superintendent at Palanpur.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ender the 3rd of August was 209, against 202 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 21. There were nine deaths from cholera, against eight and 13 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by three. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against three in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaint amounted to 102 and 21, respectively, against 9 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 23·3 per mile per annum, against 23·2, the mean of the last five years.

Some of the experiments with animals which are described by Dr. D. D. Cunningham are decidedly curious. A large common monkey was employed to test the popular belief that opium-eating is protective against snake-bite. The dose was increased from one to five grains daily, and at first the animal showed signs of liking the treatment. But at the end of two months, it obstinately refused to touch the opium. The animal was under treatment from the 14th of December, 1893, till the 5th of January, 1895, and during the whole time it remained in excellent health and condition. The only permanent effects following the treatment were a marked amelioration of temper so long as the doses were regularly administered, uneasiness and evident discomfort if the administration were delayed beyond the usual hour and extreme bad temper when the dose was omitted, as was ordinarily the case on Sundays. Previous to the initiation of the experiment it was never safe unguardedly to approach the cage, but subsequently, so long as the drug was administered regularly, the animal was perfectly quiet and tractable. On the 5th of January, 1895, an injection of 0·005 gramme of the dried venom used in the other experiments was administered at 1-14 P.M., and death occurred at 4-15 P.M., clearly showing that chronic opium-eating has no protective effect whatever.

The current week will witness the evacuation of Mundah, which involves the withdrawal of the troops in Bajour to the east of the Panjkora. General Low has now in his camp two Chiefs who played a leading part in Umra Khan's expedition into Chitral. These are Abdul Majid Khan and Abdul Ghani Khan. These men conducted the siege of Chitral Fort, Abdul Majid being in actual command. He is a man with considerable force of character, second only to Umra Khan in military reputation among the Bajouris. Umra murdered his father in order to secure the Jhandoul Khanate, but employed Abdul Majid as his most trusted Lieutenant, winning his confidence apparently by generous treatment. Abdul Majid is supposed to be the only man after Umra Khan who can make his authority respected in Bajour, and it is quite on the cards that he will become the new Khan, if he undertakes to meet the wishes of Government regarding the future of the country west of the Panjkora. This settlement having been achieved Mundah will be evacuated, but the bridge over the Panjkora will be held pending the withdrawal of the portion of the Brigade now beyond the Lowarai Pass and the gradual retirement from Dir territory.

As to the strength of the force to be kept beyond the Peshawar border the belief obtaining in the Field Force camps is that two native battalions and a mountain battery will remain beyond the Lowarai Pass, Chitral Fort being held and the position about Drosh being occupied as the best strategical point on the line of communication with Dir. A brigade of one British and two native battalions should be sufficient to hold the Malakand and the bridge over the Swat river. The retention of this brigade on the first section of the line of communications is only a temporary expedient, pending arrangements to be made with the tribesmen for maintaining and guarding the road from the Peshawar borderland to the Chitral frontier.

Certain proposals are now before the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway for improving and popularising the route for tourists and others between Madras and Colombo. These proposals include enlarging the resthouse accommodation over the Trichinopoli Junction Station Offices, over the Madras Station buildings, and in providing similar resthouse rooms on the top of the Tuticorin Station-house. There are one or two small hotels at Tuticorin but the accommodation is poor. A Railway rest-house and refreshment-room would be a great boon there to travellers between Ceylon and India, using the South Indian Railway. The Chief Engineer of the S. I. Railway has been asked to prepare estimates for the proposed buildings, and the Traffic Manager and the Locomotive Superintendent have been requested to report on the general question of Mail Train acceleration and extension in passenger-congested portions of the line between Madras and Tuticorin and elsewhere, and on the measures which, in their opinion, would tend to the greater comfort and convenience of the travelling and trading public both in trains and at stations.

The case in which the millionaire Abdan Sahib charged his three sons with having robbed him of about twenty lakhs, and to which the Nizam's attention was drawn by Mr. Eardley Norton, has been, under the Nizam's orders, taken away from the Police and High Court, and will be heard by a commission.

It is satisfactory to learn that there have been no cases of typhus fever recorded in Calcutta between 1891 and 1894. Of typhoid fever, there were seven deaths in 1891, four in 1892, eight in 1893, and six in 1894. Dr. Simpson observes that these numbers refer to mortality and not to sickness; and that if there has been any increase of cases, the disease has not been of a fatal form.

The East Indian Railway will take an important step in the right direction on the 1st of September. Hitherto, the charge for reserved first class accommodation has been one fare for each berth in a compartment, or four fares per compartment; but where the distance travelled over the East Indian Railway and branches is 250 miles or more, the

charge will in future be only three fares per first class compartment. In view of the approaching holidays, the announcement will be highly appreciated.

The Queen has accepted a copy of "Told on the Pagoda" (Tales of Burma) by "Mimosa." The book, is interesting from the fact that it is the first collection of Burmese tales that has been published, and that "Mimosa"—Mrs. Chan-Toon—is the wife of the Burmese gentlemen who so distinguished himself at the Middle Temple in 1888.

The chronicles of the Madras Harbour Trust for the year 1894-95 are more than usually interesting, as they announce the practical completion of the great harbour works, and contain four excellent photo prints of the new harbour from different points of view. The North Pier, the total length of which is 3,817 feet, was begun in December 1876, and the South Pier, 3,931 feet long, was begun in November 1877. These two arms enclose the new harbour. The total cost as sanctioned by the Secretary of State was Rs. 1,23,83,386 ; but an additional four lakhs of rupees has been required to complete the works.

It seems that the antidote for snake-bite has yet to be discovered. Dr. D. D. Cunningham of Calcutta has been conducting an elaborate series of experiments with reputed antidotes, and has now published the result of his inquiries. All alike—the strychnia solution of Dr. Muller, chloride of lime, the gold chloride of which Dr. Cunningham himself was disposed to think hopefully a year ago, the magic root whose virtues have been sung by Mr. Hack of Florida, the other root in which the Maharaj Kunwar of Sillana believes, the specific much advertised by Mr. T. H. Honiball of Cape Colony—all are proved to be utterly in-efficacious as a true antidote. Some of them, such as chloride of lime and gold chloride, have a certain local effect by hardening the tissues and so preventing the absorption of the venom : but they have no general action. Much fuss, too, has recently been made over certain experiments by Professor Fraser of Edinburgh, who, working on the idea originally started by Surgeon-Major Waddell in this country, has propounded the theory that venomous snakes are autotoxic, and that in the same way an antidote can be set up by inoculation with prepared venom : but Dr. Cunningham has demonstrated that a non-venomous snake, such as the Dhamin, may also be immune, thus raising a serious obstacle to the theory of auto-inoculation.

Ever since Spanish people have had a Child-King, "boy battalions" have sprung up in various parts of Spain. Almost every village has its children who, after school hours, devote their time to military drill. The "Boy Battalion" of Granada have revolted because the small amount of money they receive—probably the price of a few bonbons—has not been paid to them. The future defenders of the Fatherland have waited upon the editors of the newspaper press and made their charges against the authorities, have marched through the streets of the State, and destroyed the lanterns.

Major Van der Goltz Pasha labours hard to give the Turkish forces in Europe something of the character and organisation of the troops of the Fatherland. Every year he makes a "Staff journey" through the country, visiting the frontier regions, and constantly endeavouring to improve the training and add to the efficiency of the officers who accompany him. We read, too, of some mobilisation of the troops. This year the Staff journey is divided into three parts, the first in the direction of Greece, under the orders of Sabit Bey, who has served in the German Army, the second on the confines of Roumelia, and the third towards the frontiers of Servia and Bulgaria. The correspondent of the "Reichswehr" at Contantinople, who transmits these particulars, tells us that the Staff map of European Turkey, upon the scale of 1 to 210,000, is at length to be put in hand, but remarks that, with the small resources for that kind of work possessed by the printing establishment of the Ministry of War, the sheets must follow one another slowly and be of indifferent quality. He further speaks vaguely of Turkish smokeless powder, and says that Izzet Pasha is working hard with a chemist in his laboratory. There is talk, moreover of the building of a new powder factory, and the Barbier-Kovanko Franco-Russian dynamite company has approached Zekki Pasha with a proposal to open a dynamite factory in Turkey.

A brave deed is reported from Munster. The youngest daughter of the General commanding the Seventh Army Corps, Fraulein Hedwig von Goetze, was taking her usual morning walk, when she suddenly heard cries for help, and saw a woman struggling in the deep and slimy moat surrounding the castle garden. Several men were there, but none of them seemed inclined to help ; so the Fraulein sprang into the moat, and reached the woman only just in time to prevent her from sinking. Straining every nerve, Fraulein von Goetze dragged her helpless burden to shore, and saved a life.

Upon the Continent there are far more openings women seeking employment than there are in this country. On most of the railways women wearing uniform hats are seen every now and then at little stations, waving a flag to signify that all goes well, or to confirm the signals showing that there is danger on the line. At Aix-la-Chapelle, or as the Germans themselves prefer to call it, Aachen, an entirely new departure has now been made. Women postmen have been appointed in place of the men, who have been discharged. The reason of this is, of course, that women's labour is the cheaper. The new "postwomen" wear a black skirt, a yellow belt, and a little glazed hat with a yellow ribbon. They carry a little letter box attached to a strap slung over one of the shoulders.

Captain Alfred Hutton is again drawing public attention to the state of our Army swordsmanship by the exhibitions which he has recently organised, and it certainly must be admitted that he is doing good service in a cause in which all officers should be interested. The deplorable facts published in an Indian paper in connection with the attempted assassination of a British officer give emphasis to what the advocates of improved swordmanship have for years been saying on this subject. It appears from the account that several officers endeavoured to kill or disable the intending murderer, but their swords were useless, either breaking in the hands of their owners or producing insignificant wounds. How far the skill of the officers was at fault is not stated, but in the face of the Army order promulgated on the 1st instant with reference to the new "sword exercise" it may be hoped that such a question as the latter need not arise in the future. So much has been written for and against the regulation infantry sword that the opinions of an expert like Captain Hutton will be read with much interest. They will also appeal to the common sense and experience of practical swordsmen. Captain Hutton writes : "The class of sword best suited for the use of a man who may have to encounter such opponents as Asiatics, usually armed with both sword and shield, is one with which he can both cut and thrust. Whether the blade is straight or slightly curved matters not much, but it ought to have sufficient metal in it to make it strong enough for field purposes, and at the same time it ought not to be too heavy to fence with in a possible case of single combat. An officer may have to fight hand to hand with a single opponent, or he may find himself mobbed in a melee, in which latter case his only chance is to lay about him lustily, and for that he requires a strong blade with a good keen edge as well as a point. In tackling and Oriental there is a great deal to be learned from sixteenth century play, when there was no lunge, but the men ran about, hunted each other, and as their moving fight went on looked for a chance to charge their enemy with a fierce rush ; and this is exactly the game of the hill barbarian of the present day. He will not 'come on guard' and 'lunge and recover' as if he was on a four-foot wide platform at the Royal Military Tournament, but when he sees his opportunity he will go for you with a savage rush. Then, what are you to do? Why, stand your ground parry his heavy cut, and seize his sword-hand and hilt, after which thrust, cut, or break his head with the pummel. One thing is badly wanted and that is a 'shell' which will really protect the hand, and I cannot conceive a better one than the Italian shell introduced at Aldershot by Colonel Fox."

ENGLISH GOLF.

One of the pleasantest and most distinguishing features of the year's golf has been the prominence assumed in the championship struggles by English-born players. The charge of upholding the honour of England at the game no longer rests exclusively upon Taylor, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hilton, and . Hutchinson. This year their number was worthily increased by some half-dozen of professio als—Too-good, the Vardons, Pulsford, and others, who have now fairly thrust themselves into the front rank, where they claim comparison with the very best of the better-known players, and in future years will, one and all, have to be reckoned with. Taylor's splendid and successful effort to retain his tittle of champion, and the unfortunate issue of that nineteenth hole for Mr. Ball in the Amateurs' struggle, will still be fresh in the minds of all readers. But not less gratifying was the prominent place which younger English players gained, for it is with them the future lies, and a very promising future it is.

This is all as it should be. Although golf is a Scottish game, there is no reason inherent in mere nationality why a Scotsman should play it better than an Englishman. If this were not already clear as an assumption, the increasing band of fine players from the South yields it ample proof. True, there is nothing distinctive in the style or methods of the southerners, no new departure in practice, or novel application of old principles. As far as these go, the Englishmen might be Scots. The best tribute to the truth of this is the remark of the old Scots caddy as he watched them drive off from the tee, "Weel, that is most surprisin'; ye wad think they had a' been born in North Berwick." Any expectation that England will originate a "school" of golf is, in the nature of the thing, unreasonable. During the centuries that embrace the age of the game, as played by an observant people like the Scots, all its capacities have been thoroughly wrought out, reduced to system, and put into precept. As in the case of cricket in England, its fundamentals have long been fixed, and the scientific mind comes lumbering up heavily in the rear with explanations of things previously discovered by experience and observation. An old game such as golf is like an ancient ballad—generations of loving minds have added a touch to it here and there, bringing it gradually to the perfection of a cosmic thing. England has dealt very reverentially by golf, and no small part of her success at it is due to the fact. She has taken its heroes to her heart. Allan Robertson and Young Tommy Morris never dreamed of the larger world that would read of their fame, and pay homage to their achievements. She has even appropriated unaltered the terms of the game, taking care to pronounce them properly, and showing an utter lack of curiosity as to their etymology, which is wrapped in a Scotch mist. The Englishman plays with a "cleek" and a "mashie"; he "lofts a bunker" and lays a "stimie"; he revels in the absurdity of giving an opponent "half one," which is a stroke at each alternate hole; but he sometimes says he "held out in four," insted of "holed out." In truth, England has taken the game to herself with amazing and wholly admirable thoroughness, and the day has finally gone by in which it was appropriate to speak of golf as a mania.

There was a time, perhaps, when the chatter about it was apt to be nauseating. As with everything that rushes quickly to the front and becomes popular, its terms, rapidly picked up and imperfectly understood, sounded to unsympathetic ears as the mere barbarisms of a passing folly. That time has passed, and those who have been looking (some with quite inexplicable anxiety), for the first symptoms of the decline of golf, have so far been disappointed. The game takes ever deeper root, assured in its continuance by an increasing number of players, long leases undertaken for courses, and palatial club-houses erected. It appeals to a very large number of persons. To the leisured man of middle-age it comes as a gift from the gods. He goes down to the course on two or three days in the week, and in company of his fellows amuses himself with rounds of 100 and odd strokes. Sometimes he goes round for a lesson with the resident professional, usually a politic Scot, who, without derogating from his private persuasion as to what real golf is, manages to convey an opinion that his tuition is bearing fruit. He exemplifies swings and strokes which he represents as easy of accomplishment, and even hints he was once a duffer himself, which is not true. Buoyed up with hope, the learner holds on, aiming ever at the possibility of some day doing that perfect round which seems so easy. This fascination he shares with far better players than himself, for a well-known professional once described, sitting in front of Tom Morris's shop in St. Andrews, how the foursome he was engaged in was to proceed, thus:—"I'll strike off, a lang ba'; Jock'll cleek me ower the burn; I'll rin her up stone-dead; Jock'll hole her oot; four; one up!" And again:—"Syne Jock'll strike off, but Jock's no a lang driver—no sae lang as me; but I'll bang her ower the bunkers; Jock'll rin her up, and leave me a lang ane; but I'll get her doon; four; twa up! That is the ideal golf, the fascinating game that has enthralled so many thousands in England, whose enthusiasm, reacting on Scotland, has vastly increased the number of players there in its old home. Its future in the south seems assured, but if there is any ambition in England to produce a sufficiency of players of the first rank to set against the continuous output of Scotland, certain considerations arise which seem to militate against its realisation. There is a wide divergence between the conditions under which the game is played in the two countries. In Scotland, its immemorial nursery has been the seaside links. Played in the public view, over ground to which no privilege attached, where all and sundry so inclined might follow it, employment was provided for quite a little army of club-makers and club-carriers on the spot. From the ranks of one or other of these classes, all the great professional players have issued. Access to free ground made them possible. The almost universal tendency in England, however, is to private courses, or seaside links or downs to which the right of privacy has been purchased. Except in a few places, remote from any populous neighbourhood, the artisan or caddy has no chance of practically learning to play, and to the latter but little encouragement is extended.

It is true, of course, that the Northern traditions and practice of centuries cannot be transplanted of a sudden, nor that reverence for the game which makes interference with a golf-ball in play the Scottish equivalent for vulpicide in the South. Something more might be done, however, to encourage promising talent among the carriers of clubs. It is from them that the future players in England must come, to a far greater extent than from among the amateurs. In these days it is something to provide a livelihood for youngsters whose sole alternative is to cart turnips or make bricks; It is but little encouragement they require; a few clubs and permission to play is nearly all. With these, and natural powers of observation, the player will rapidly emerge from the caddy-shell. The process goes on apace in Scotland, and it would be well if like facilities to those that exist there were extended more generally to the corresponding class in England. The players would benefit, for caddies can often give good advice, as witness the following caution given to a player who had made a match with a driver of the slashing order: "That man will ootdrive ye a' the time; but never mind him; just play quietly for your ain score, an' you'll snod him on the green every other hole." That advice won the match.—"Globe."

BOMBAY GOLF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you tell me whether there is a golf secretary now at the Gymkhana? If so I want to write to him, and ask whose duty it is to see that the teeing grounds are properly marked, and there is a deposit of sand at each for tees. This morning there wasn't the least wee bit of mutti obtainable at any tee on the links.—Yours, &c.,

CHOTA MASHI.

THE AIMS OF ZOLA'S NEW BOOK.

M. Zola is working hard at Rome, which he expects to complete in about six months from now.

"This book interests me deeply," said Zola, in a recent interviw, "but it is giving me great trouble. There is so much to read up, such documentation to be exercised. You see, it is the first of all my novels of which the scene is laid in a foreign country—a country, moreover, with which I am but little familiar. The book will deal with all the Romes; the Rome of antiquity, the Rome of the Middle-Ages, the Rome of to-day.

"My book is to be a study on the question whether Catholicism, as the Neo-Catholics pretend rejuvenated and brought back to the simplicity of the faith as it existed in the Middle-Ages, could become the religion of Democracy, the religion of to-morrow, which shall bring health and peace to the languishing nations of the world, and re-establish the Golden Age—almost forgotten now—of primitive Christianity. This is the theory of the hero of my book, the Abbe Pierre, who figured in Lourdes. He has written a book entitled New Rome, in which he says that this will be so, in which, after giving the history of Rome and of the Popes, he draws a picture of Rome as it will be when the Catholic religion has been rejuvenated, has been brought back to the simplicity of the Middle Ages—a new Rome, a spiritual Rome, soon to reign over the reconciled nations of the world, living together in a new Golden Age.

"The question which I wish to study in this book is whether the dream of the Abbe Pierre, which is also the dream of theNeo-Catholics, is a realisable one. My hero's book has been denounced to the Congregation of the Index, and its author has been bidden to come to Rome to present his own defence. He goes there and, sur place, examines this question. I will not say what his conclusion will be. He is brought into contact with every class of modern Roman society—the people, the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie the priests, the wurld of the Vatican—and in the end is brought face to face with the Pope himself."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

According to a "Reuter" telegram from Rome, it is said in offical circles that the return to Italy of General Baratieri, the commander-in-chief at Massowah, has to do with the recent negotiation between the Goverment of the Quirinal and St. James. According, to these reports, the accord is complete between Great Britain and Italy as regards African affairs and the defence of their common interests. The object of General Baratieri's visit to Rome, it is added, is to perfect the plan of defence, the general lines of which are already determined, and which is to be carried into execution after the rainy season. Italy is expected soon to adopt a more active policy on the Red Sea.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Edition of the "New York Herald" has questioned a well-known representative Russian of Liberal tendencies concerning the existence of a treaty between France and Russia. According to that authority, there is no formal treaty between the two Powers, but something stronger than a treaty, because it is an alliance in which the honour of the two nations is concerned. The understanding took the form of an exchange of letters. Those letters were first exchanged between Alexander III. and President Carnot, and they have, it is said by the "Herald's" informant, been renewed and exchanged since. The object of the understanding being military, and the defence of mutual interests when attacked, the correspondent inquired whether Russia would be called upon to assist France in Egypt. The reply was, "To a certain extent; perhaps as far as a demonstration would go, but not further."

Writing on July 23, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "New York Herald" continuing his inquiry into the question of the existence of a formal alliance, has been received by one of the Slavophile leaders, who declared that there was no doubt but that an alliance existed between France and Russia, and in proof of it pointed to the recent utterance of M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber, followed on the morrow by the despatch of a special Envoy from St. Petersburg, carrying to the President of the Republic the highest Decoration the Czar could give. All Russians knew that that action was an official sign of the existence of an alliance, and from that day the Russian Press, so closely controlled by the censorship had used the word "alliance" in speaking of the relations between France and Russia. Moreover, before being read in the Chamber, M. Hanotaux's speech was passed by the Russian Embassy in Paris, and was approved of in the highest quarters. It was specially understood that the French Foreign Minister should read it so that not a word might be added or left out. The making public of the alliance which that reading signified was a concession to the French Minister who, early in May, wished to have evidence of the treaty published. At this point in the conversation a member in one of the Secret Service Departments entered, and began to talk about the alliance. He is described by the correspondent as having spoken emphatically as to the existence of a formal treaty, and declared that he had some while ago been shown a copy of it, accompanied by a letter from M. Ribot making reference to the Seventh Clause contained in it. That Treaty, according to the member of the Russian Secret Service, is not new. The first of its seven clauses relates to the invasion of France or Russia by a foreign Power, in which case the non-attacked engages to aid the attacked. The informant of the "Herald" added that that clause applied solely to Germany, the Emperor of which country knew the contents of the treaty. The latter portion of the document referred to colonial matters, which for Russians, means the Far East, "but has," said the Russian official, "nothing to do with Egypt or the Balkans." The Treaty, according to this authority, was made for three year, was renewed last September, and will, in all probability, be renewed again in 1897.

The "Eclair" publishes an interview with Count Gretti, former Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Franco-Russian Alliance. Count Gretti is represented to have said that Russia's friendship for France was based on the fact that—her aims being no longer directed towards the Bhosporus but towards Asia—she was anxious to promote her settlements in the Far East, and needed France to defend them, in case of necessity, by a diversion against Germany. Count Gretti admitted the existence of other interests common to Russia and France, and especially the fact that they would never grant Great Britain the permanent possession of Egypt. He is stated to have added: "One cannot doubt that a formal treaty between France and Russia exists. Such a treaty is not, however, necessary, but I know that there is a military convention concluded under Alexander III. by M. de Giers and that the sentiments of the Czar Nicholas and of Prince Lobanoff towards France are the same as those of their predecessors."

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian deputation were received by the Czar at Peterhof on Thursday, July 18. In reply to their expressions of regard for Russia the Czar said he had never doubted the sincerity of the feelings of the Bulgarian people, and would not refuse them protection in the future. The deputation return to Sofia this week.

The "NovoeVremya" points out that Russia cannot depart from her demand for a "complete restoration of a legal state of things in Bulgaria, in conformity with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty." This would mean the abdication of Prince Ferdinand.

The semi-official "Presse" of Vienna remarks that the tone adopted in Russia with referrence to the visit of the Bulgarian deputation indicates an expectation that Bulgaria will condemn everything that has taken place during the last nine years, anu will return to the state of affairs which existed before 1886. The death of M. Stambouloff has removed the greatest obstacle, but without the sanction of the other Powers so radical a changein the situation is not capable of being accomplished.

It is reported in private telegrams from Sofia that M. Stoiloff, feeling unable to check the pro-Russian movement, which may end in the sacrifice of Bulgarian freedom, has intimated to Prince Ferdinand his intention of resigning office. This report is, however, contradicted.

The incidents at the funeral of M. Stambouloff are interpreted by the Berlin Press as one more sign of the helplessness and incapacity of the Government of Bulgaria, on which the severest criticisms are passed. The "North German Gazette," however, adopts a different tone, and points out that the condition of States "with a history dating from yesterday" must not be judged by a European standard, and that it is unnecessary to prophesy such evil consequences therefrom. The semi-official organ continues:—

Whatever may be the importance of recent occurrences in Bulgaria, it is plain that Germany is not directly affected thereby, though the interests of allied and friendly Empires induce her to follow the further course of events with an attentive eye. All symptoms point to the fact that the attitude thus taken up is the same which was adopted by former leaders of German policy towards the internal affairs of the Balkan State. By the opening of the Macedonian question, and by certain events on the other side of the Bulgarian frontier, which must be looked upon as an attempt to set on foot a revolutionary movement, politics in Sofia have somewhat lost their character as internal questions. But there is every reason to believe that a revolutionary agitation against Turkey could count on no support or encouragement from abroad whatever. An insurrection in Macedonia would soon be suppressed by the Turkish forces. It is, therefore, manifest that though in certain sections of the German Press measures are demanded to enable the Imperial Government to intervene, if necessary, the apprehensions entertained are not well founded. Precautionary measures on the part of Germany, which might be construed as due to serious anxieties as to the political situation, might call forth and give nourishment to that inquietude which is at present without foundation.

THE MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

According to a Sofia correspondent the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia is certainly spreading, and the task of effectually preventing the crossing of the frontier by sympathisers from Bulgaria is beyond the power of the Bulgarian Government.

There are reports of an engagement between the insurgents and the Turkish troops in the Salonica district.

A Vienna telegram of July 24 says:—Confirmation has been received to-day of the reports that encounters are taking place almost every day between the Turkish troops and the united bands of insurgents in the mountainous region of the Perim Dagh. The rebels are reported to be armed with Martini-Henri rifles, and officered by men with unmistakable military training. The Turkish troops find great difficulty in pursuing the insurgents, on account of the mountainous nature of the country, and accordingly two more battalions have been sent to their assistance from the towns of Seres and Doiran, lying to the south of the Perim Dagh. Besides these reinforcements, a regiment of infantry is also on the march from the Vilayet of Yanina to the Vilayet of Kossovo. According to the Turkish reports, the Sultan's troops have hitherto been victorious in all encounters with the rebels.

The Porte in its anxiety about the situation on the Bulgarian frontier, has requested the Powers to make fresh representations at Sofia for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committees. An unfavourable view is taken at Constantinople of the political situation in consequence of the development of more friendly relations between Russia and Bulgaria.

An order for the mobilisation of the Third Army Corps has been countermanded by the Porte, but the men on leave belonging to the First Reserve Division at Salonica have been ordered to join their regiments.

In a recent interview with the Sofiacorrespondent of a Berlin paper, M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, was represented to have stated that the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia had been mainly promoted by Servian students. It is emphatically denied at Belgrade that there is any foundation for such an assertion.

An obviously inspired article published in the columns of the Vienna "Fremdenblatt," the organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, seeks to lull the fears of Greece with regard to the further development of affairs in Macedonia. The semi-official journal says:—

In reality the Hellenic nation has no reason for uneasiness, and nothing would be more purposeless or dangerous at this juncture than a change in that loyal and peaceful policy which Greece has pursued in connection with the Macedonian question. Europe understands and appreciates the correct attitude which has been adopted, and welcomes in the Hellenic nation these elements of peace and order which are so seldom met with in the Balkans. The line of policy pursued by Greece, it is certain, will not fail to create the desired impression upon those of Greek nationality resident in Macedonia. The strictly neutral reserve of Greece will be gratefully acknowledged by the Porte and will gain the undivided spmpathy of Western Europe. The more the Hellenic nation displays the laudable qualities now under discussion the more will Greece be regarded as a country which respects a treaty and loves order.

ARMENIA.

An amnesty has been granted to all Armenian prisoners, both in Constantinople and in the provinces, except those charged with offences against the common law. A large number of persons who were in custody have been released, including those arrested some time ago at Van.

The Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the three Powers that Shakir Pasha has been appointed to supervise the carrying out of the reforms in Armenia. But the nature of the reforms which the Sultan intends to introduce is not yet known.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY: FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Wednesday ("Standard").—The Porte made the first conciliatory step yesterday, by granting an amnesty to all the Armenians in prison for political offences. Several hundreds were released to-day.

Most disquieting news comes from Macedonia. A band is reported to have crossed the Servian frontier near Vranja which is likely to give rise to fresh difficulties between that State and Bulgaria. In the neighbourhood of Dilra the Albanians are said to have fraternised with the Macedonian outlaws against the authorities. The Turks are moving troops with all speed from Salonica to Uskub, whence they will be echeloned along the mountainous frontier eastward. They now have nineteen battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of Cavalry, and ten batteries in that comparatively small region. Should the condition of affairs grow any worse, it may be considered certain that the Porte will give definite orders for mobilisation on the lines decided upon at Sunday's Council.

A FRENCHMAN'S "INTERVIEW" WITH LORD ROSEBERY.

A Frenchman on the staff of the "Echo de Paris" who has just had an interview with Lord Rosebery at Epsom, affirms that every word of his account is absolutely and faithfully reported, and this in spite of the popular belief that Lord Rosebery has been for the past ten days cruising in a Clyde yacht among the western and northern islands of Scotland. The British ex-Prime Minister, the "interviewer" says, received him in his study, seated at his desk, which was covered with letters, telegrams, documents, &c. Three secretaries were busy at work in the room. There is, in the opinion of this French journalist, one quality above any other which distinguishes Lord Rosebery. This man, with his remarkable nervous temperament, his sensitiveness, and his lack of robust health, is," he writes, "a splended example of "sang froid" and self control, as well as of rare energy."

"You have come," remarked Lord Rosebury, after greeting his visitor, "to question me about the elections. I thank you. My situation is one of the utmost difficulty, in face of public opinion, because my friends and my adversaries are inclined, owing to a species of mental feverishness, to exaggerate the meaning of my language, and of my intentions." Lord Rosebery, after remarking that the representative of a London paper whom he had conversed with had given the public to understand that he was borne down by his reverses, and despairing of the future, added—"You, however, are not an Englishman; therefore, you can be calmly, coldly impartial. Your political ideas are not brought into question. I will tell you then, perfectly persuaded that you will translate textually my words, that I am enchanted with the result of the elections." "So much as all that?" inquired his interviewer. "More than that, cher Monsieur," retorted Lord Rosebery. "You Frenchmen," he continued, "live too much what may be described as a political existence confined within the limits of your frontiers, and you care less than we do about foreign opinion. It is another form of national pride. You despise, or at any rate you are indifferent to, the opinion of others. With us this is one of our first considerations."

He pointed out that he made these remarks to explain to his visitor that he was, in the first place, and above all satisfied to see the policy of his country was, so to say, assuming a definite form. The Parliamentary situation, he observed, had become extremely unstable, the majority depending on a few votes. This overthrow and the dissolution had, in any case, given more breadth and witdh to the situation, and Britain "vis-a-vis" with foreign Powers would now be able to pursue a distinct, clearly defined policy.

Dealing with the results of the elections, Lord Rosebery remarked that the Liberals expected to find facing them a majority of from 40 to 50 voices. A majority, he added, of 100 or 150 would have been "painful to our "amour propre." That we are in presence of tries us without condemning us." Certainly, he granted that the seats lost were dear to his party, but this defeat was preferable to the maintenance of the precedent situation, which exhibited to Europe a country hesitating on questions of home, of foreign, of colonial policy, a Cabinet demoralised by the result of partial elections, and incapable of undertaking anything, or bringing anything to a satisfactory issue.

He repeated, therefore, they had nothing to complain of. In the first place, because at the present moment, in spite of their defeats, the Liberal party represented nearly 300,000 expressed suffrages; whilst, with all their victories, the Conservatives only reckoned 25,000 voices more than they; and secondly, and above all, because face to face with foreign Powers, Britain came out of this crisis with a determined and frankly-expressed policy lacking to her for a long-time past. In a word, "as patriots we are satisfied," said Lord Rosebery, "and as Libesals we are in no way uneasy."

With regard to himself, he continued, the Non-conformists reproached him with having won the Derby twice running. "If I had lost it," he remarked, "my adversaries would have accused me of not even knowing how to breed horses." At all events, be was glad to find that the Conservatives recognised the merits of his stables. What people neglected to take into account, he conceived, in passing judgment on the Liberal party and their works, was the barrier opposed to them the House of Lords.

Questioned as to his views concerning the future, he said it would be premature and risky to prognosticate in one sense or the other before the elections were over. But he considered it certainly already indicated that the Ministry formed by the Marquis of Salisbury, assured of the support of the House of Lords, and controlling 50 votes in the House of Commons, would be in a position to do something. "It is," he added, "perhaps in action that we shall better see what the workman is worth."

The representative of the "Echo de Paris" took leave of the ex-Premier delighted with his courteous reception and in closing the account of his interview he remarks:—"Britannia first. This is the watchword in no matter what conflict, and in every conflict, that occurs on the other side the Channel."

The French sardine fisheries, which supply the whole world with tinned sardines, has declined for several years past, the shoals having gone elsewhere. A Paris correspondent says that this year matters have gone from bad to worse, and the fishers of Concarneau are in a state of desolation. Since the opening of the summer season about a month ago each boat has not netted enough to pay for the men's tobacco. Such a disaster is unprecedented.

There have been a few unimportant skirmishes in Cuba. The Government troops continue inactive, in spite of recent reinforcements, and do not attempt to attack the insurgents either in Puerto Principe or in Santiago, alleging that they have orders to act only on the defensive. Information from rebel sources state that orders have been received from the insurgent committee at New York not to destroy further property unnecessarily. An expedition with supplies, arms, ammunition, and two pieces of artillery succeeded in landing lately forty miles to the east of the town of Santiago. Several small groups of rebels have appeared in the vicinity of the towns of Colon and Macagua, in the province of Matanzas. The insurgents do not wish to provoke serious hostilities at the present moment, as they are husbanding their ammunition for the purposes of defence when the Government troops attack them. It is now stated that the insurgents number 12,000 men armed with rifles and guns, and from 12,000 to 15,000 armed with cutlasses only. The insurgent leader Gomez remains near the western frontier of the province of Puerto Principe and Antonio Maceo in the south-west of the province of Santiago. Reinforcements, consisting of thirty-seven officers and 1,400 men, have arrived at Havana from Spain. There is much sickness among the troops in the field from yellow fever and other causes.

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DO FISH FEEL PAIN.

OPINIONS OF OLD ANGLERS.

The man who goes a fishing may contend with assurance that the bulk of evidence is in his favour, that fishes are incapable of feeling anything approaching acute pain. The proof of this lies in the fact, which nearly every angler of much experience has demonstrated for himself, that a fish after being hooked once and getting away with the hook in its mouth will often tackle the bait again whether artificial fly or angle worm, or minnow, just as eagerly as at first. To the man of ordinary understanding this proves conclusively that the fish when first hooked, no matter how frantic its struggles before it succeeded in breaking the leader or the line, suffered very little pain, and that what little it did feel didn't last. At all events, the inference seems so clear that it justifies the angler in contending that the burden of proof to the contrary lies with him who seeks to maintain that fishing is a cruel sport.

Proof that the cold-blooded fish has very little capacity for feeling pain does not rest alone upon the fact so frequently observed that with a freshly impaled hook in its jaws, it will often strike at the bait again. If that were the case it might be contended that that simply shows local insensibility to pain in the region of the mouth. Well attested instances are recorded which would seem to show that a generous providence, having in view the innate depravity which leads most men to find delight in fishing, has so constructed the fish that it can't feel pain much anywhere; not nearly so much, for instance, as a man does when he has an attack of toothache or neuralgia.

A trout, after being shot at with a revolver, making jagged wound clean through it, causing it to jump clean out of water and dart down stream at lightning speed, has been known to grab an artificial fly that lay in its path. A pickerel has been hooked that had bolted a catfish, the spiked fins of which were protruding through its sides. That didn't prevent it from taking the bait, however. If from its previous meal it had suffered even as much discomfort as a man experiences from an ordinary attack of indigestion, it would have waited at least until it really stood in need of another meal before seeking food again. A fish has been caught by a hook and line that had so recently escaped from the talons of a fish hawk that the blood was still oozing from the lacerated wounds. But it was still "in the ring," on the lookout for anything that came its way in the shape of food or that looked like food.

It is sometimes contended that all this merely proves not that the fish doesn't feel pain, or much pain, but that it is endowed by nature with such a strong desire to gratify its appetite that in the presence of food, or what looks like food, the feeling musters all others and for the time being reigns supreme. But that would lead to the inference that the fish suffers more keenly from the pangs of hunger, or those inspired by greed after its appetite has been appeased, than it does from any wounds which the sportsman angler may inflict upon it. The man who adopts that view assume it may be maintained without any irreverence, that the Creator is more cruel than the angler. That is an untenable position to take.

A zealous humanitarian puts his case thus:—Live bait ought never to be used. To take a living minnow, to thrust a hook through its back and then to jerk it fifty or sixty feet through the air in order that it may wriggle in agony at the end of the line until it attracts some other fish to swallow it is about as wanton a piece of cruelty as any one could invent. There is nothing sportsmanlike in fishing of that sort.

"The fallacy here" said an old angler. "lies in the assumption that because the minnow 'wriggled' therefore it endures agony. The men who makes that assertion must prove it before he has any right to arraign before the bar of public opinion fishermen who use live minnows for bait, and accuses them of wanton cruelty. My experience with fishes—and there are not many anglers who have had a more extensive one—teaches me that the minnow that is hooked and used as live bait, though it may experience some sensations of discomfort, does not feel anything that a rational man would call agony. Fish that take minnows prefer live ones to dead ones. Therefore I shall continue to use live minnows. If a man accuses me of wanton cruelty for so doing, I shall prove to him, if I find him amenable to reason, that he is mistaken, and owes me an apology. But if he turns out to be incapable of making logical deductions from established facts, I shall simply tell him that he doesn't know what he is talking about, and go on fishing as I have been doing for the last thirty years, and thank God for the health and pleasure that I get out of it."

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STORIES.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the war correspondent, asked if he had ever had a presentiment of coming death, replied:—"Certainly not, otherwise I shouldn't be here. I have been through dozens of battles; I've had horses and camels shot under me, and my clothes cut by bullets, but I've never got so much as a scratch. But wait till I get a presentiment. I came near having one at the Port Arthur affair, very near. You know the engagement began at six o'clock in the morning, and all through the previous night we had been on the march climbing upsteep roads to the great mountain table land where the Chinese forts were. I hadn't slept much for days and as my little donkey stumbled along, hour after hour, through the silence of the night I felt a sense of despondency taking possession of me. Then I noticed that a horned moon was shining in the sky, always a bad omen to soldiers.

"'Is that for me?' I said to myself, looking at the silver points. 'Is this going to be my turn?'

"When the guns began firing, at the dawn, the moon with its sinister horns was still shining, but low on the horizon now, and right over the Chinese forts. When I saw that I got as merry as a boy. I understood that the moon's menace was only for the wretched Chinamen, and rode about among the shells as light hearted as if I had been in a ballroom. I knew no harm was coming to me, and none came."

"Do you mean that you rode on a donkey all through the battle?"

"I rode on the donkey as long as the little beast would let me. But donkeys, like horses, don't enjoy the shriek of shells. You know a shell passing six feet away from a man will blow him over, and passing within two feet of him will make him deaf for life, and perhaps kill him outright. So I had to walk about the field most of the day; indeed, I generally prefer to be on my own legs under action."

Then Villiers told another story.

"I must tell you about the time I charged a Russian battery all alone, or rather it was a crazy horse that I was on that did it, and I stayed with the horse. This was in the Russo-Turkish campaign, at the battle of the River Lom. Archibald Forbes and I had gone ahead skirmishing between the lines during the engagement, a very foolish proceeding. My horse suddenly took fright and ran away straight towards the lines of the enemy, the Turks. I managed to saw his head round and then he charged straight up the slope at the Russian battery, which was spitting out hell fire at the opposing army. I saw there was nothing for it but to let the brute have his way, and up we went towards the guns, the horse running like mad and I hugging his neck. When he reached the parapet he paused just a second to gather his strength, and then with a splendid bound cleared the line of discharging cannons and landed me among the astonished gunners, who immediately put me under arrest and dragged me before the commanding officer."

"And what did he do?"

"Oh, he laughed," answered Villiers.

Mr. Bugen, Acting Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras Circle, not long ago made a raid on the chemists of Madras for possessing brandy and other foreign liquors. The matter was enquired into and the complaint against the chemist dismissed, but on a reference made on the subject to the Board of Revenue as to whether chemists can possess and sell brandy, &c. without a license, it has now ruled that chemists may possess brandy and other spirits to any quantity, but that they can only sell them in conjunction with other medicines, and not alone, in quantities laid down in prescriptions from professional medical men compounded by them.

In France, as in England, a General Election is going on just now. It is not the election of the Lower House of Parliament that is proceeding, however, but that of the Councils-General, which, in their turn, elect the Senate or Upper House. A holiday-maker who is journeying about Normandy on foot writes:—"I notice that all the candidates, of whatever political complexion, promise to press on the Government the necessity for more protection for agriculture, particularly for flax and oleaginous grains. Flax is growing all about here. It already enjoys a bounty from the Government, and now they want a protective duty into the bargain. Nobody seems to see that this is making the poor consumer bear the farmer's troubles in addition to his own. Government seems to be regarded as a sort of god who can send good things at will. However, we cannot reproach Frenchmen while our own people are exhibiting such lamentable ignorance of their own interests as to hand over the destinies of the nation to Lord Salisbury for seven years."

THE REAL NAPOLEON.

M. Victorien Sardou, interviewed on the subject of his new play, Madame Sans-Gene, in which Napoleon is represented in his intimate life, remarked:—Napoleon in private life looked just as he did in public life, authoritative and even despotic. He used to show himself rather harsh towards women, and even rude, and this may be illustrated by Tallyrend's words, "what a pity such great man should be so ill-educated."

But this coarseness and rudeness came more from timidity than from bad education, as Napoleon was very timid towards women. His wonted bad temper and anger were more feigned than real. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that his pulse was always very slow. On asking once the practitioner who used to visit him, Corvisart, how it was that when he happened to be in a temper his pulse continued to beat slowly, Corvisart, who had his plain talk with the Emperor, answered:—"It is because your Majesty is not really angry."

And this weakness of Napoleon's character was to be found even in public life, when in discussing State matters he would try to frighten his opponents, as happened with Pope Pius VII. at Fontainebleau—an occasion which gave rise to the famous exclamation from the Pope:—"Comediante, tragediant!"

However, Napoleon was in reality kind-hearted, generous, as he proved to be more than once, towards his brothers and sisters principally, though he was never paid in return by them, experiencing all sorts of trouble with Lucien, Joseph, Louis, Jerome, and the three Princesses Pauline, Elisa, and Caroline, and their husbands, who showed themselves—Murat, for instance, most ungrateful to him. Nothing can give an idea of the hatred which the Emperor's first wife Josephine inspired in his sisters. Napoleon resented it the more because he loved Josephine passionately. In fact, she is the woman he loved best of all he fell in love with. She had a real influence over him, and held him in bond servage for years. Strange to say, his passion for her stood highest during the very period she proved indifferent towards him. The moment she was subdued by her husband and gave herself to him entirely, his passion abated until he thought of divorcing.

As regards his love for Marie-Louise, the new Empress, which is spoken of in "Madame Sans-Gene," it never attained the degree of sincerity which characterised the former. Truth to say, he was terribly jealous of her—jealous to the point of not allowing her to be attended by men-servants, under any pretext. But this jealousy sprang from reasons of a peculiar kind. He was fond of Marie-Louise, first, because he was pleased whith having had a young maiden girl for his wife, he who had first married a widow older than him; secondly because it flattered his pride to have married a representative of the most ancient house in Europe. He considered himself as if he had been legitimatised by this fact, the more so because Marie-Louise was Marie-Antoinette's niece.

WILLS AND FORTUNES.

More wills were proved in the first six months of the present year than in the corresponding period of any year since 1892. The increase in that year, as in this was due to the high rate of mortality from influenza early in the year. Few very rich estates have been reported this year. Usually from fifty to sixty estates, exceeding 200,000*l*. each in personalty, are reported each year, and more than half of them in the first six months of the year.

Having regard to the high death-rate at the beginning of the year, it would have been expected, if there had been no disturbing cause, that in the first six months of 1895 about thirty estates of over 200,000*l*. each, with a total of 12,000,000*l*. or 12,500,000*l* would have been noticed. Up to June 30 last only fifteen estates of more than 200,000*l*. each were reported, with an aggregate amount of 5,092,516*l*. Only one will disposing of more than 500,000*l*. in personalty has been reported since the beginning of the present year. No estate exceeding 1,000,000*l*. has been reported during the past twelve months. The falling-off in the estates of over 500,000*l*. each is shown in the appended comparative figures:—

ESTATES OVER £500,000 EACH IN PERSONALTY.

	No.	Aggregate amount of Personal Estate.
Half-year 1895	1	£ 823,173
Whole-year 1894	17	13,788,349
" 1893	10	10,404,752
" 1892	11	10,461,143
" 1891	16	13,302,262

The estates exceeding £500,000 each, stated above, are included also in the following table of

ESTATES OVER £200,000 EACH IN PERSONALTY.

	No.	Aggregate amount of Personal Estate.	Average.
Half-year 1895	15	£ 5,092,516	£ 339,501
" 1894	52	24,084,287	463,169
" 1893	48	21,919,456	456,655
" 1892	60	25,686,042	427,100
" 1891	57	24,975,016	438,175

The comparison would have been still more to the disadvantage of this present year, but for the continued appreciation in value of the class of securities in which people of wealth for the most part invest. There has been a considerable falling off, also, in the number and total amount of the estates between 150,000*l*. and 200,000*l*. noticed in the last half-year; but those between 100,000*l*. and 150,000*l*. have been about equal to the average of the past five or six years. Including the two sets of figures already given, we have the following results of all the reported.

ESTATES OVER £100,000 EACH IN PERSONALTY.

	No.	Aggregate.	Average.
Half-year 1895	52	£ 9,929,390	£190,950
Whole year 1894	134	35,657,091	273,560
" 1893	118	31,534,337	267,240
" 1892	157	39,000,941	242,045
" 1891	138	35,565,008	257,717

These are remarkable figures as the result of the imposition of the new scale of graduated death duties, which has not yet been twelve months in operation.

MYSTERIOUS MANX MANNIKINS.

This is an age for pets. A household without a child must include a cat and a canary; a household with little ones requires not only a cat and a canary, but a dog, a few fowls, some pigeons, and may be a pair of rabbits and a tortoise, before it can be regarded as complete. All these are old familiar friends. It has remained for Mr. Walter O'Reilly, 383 Edgware Road, London, to introduce a real novelty to lovers of dumb creatures. No one appears to have seen a specimen yet because Mr O'Reilly has received more prepaid orders than he has been able to execute; but should the "Mysterious Manx Mannikins" answer the importer's description of them, purchasers will be well rewarded for their patience. "The greatest scientific men of the day," he advertised, "have decided that they are really alive, for if only pricked with a needle blood flows instantly, and pain is visibly suffered. The heads (male and female) are equal in size to those of small babies, and their intelligence is marvellous. . . . They have no objectionable smell like guinea-pigs or monkeys, for they eat no solid food, but they enjoy a bath once or twice a day. . . . Some have wizened faces and rough, hairy skins, which render them grotesque or hideous, while others have lovely white skins and are really beautiful. All are guaranteed to be equally affectionate and attached to their owners, and ladies in the Isle of Man carry them about, and a boy, although poor, has refused to part with one for £10. Professor Huxley, who has two fine specimens, has expressed the opinion that their origin dates from the Garden of Eden, and they are thus coeval with man." According to the police evidence given at Marylebone, where O'Reilly was charged with obtaining money under false pretences, no fewer than 120 persons desirous of adding "Manx Mannikins" to their museums had sent the prisoner orders accompanied by the necessary remittance. A remand was ordered.

Rome will be en fete from the 14th to the 29th of September. During the first days there will be congresses of different kinds, that of the Italian Historic Society, of the Patriot Veterans, and retired soldiers, lasting from the 19th to the 25th. On the 20th the column at Porta Pia and the monument to Garibaldi will be inaugurated. On the 22nd the monuments to Cavour and Minghetti, on the 24th that to the brothers Cairoli at Villa Glori, and on the 26th that to Pietro Cossa at Ponte Umberto. On the evening of the 29th the festivals will close with a grand girandola.

The old-standing feud between Gaul and Teuton has almost cost a German cook in Paris her life. Her name is Sax, and she had for a fellow-servant at a house in the Rue d'Orient a French chambermaid named Renault. The other day Sax found when she drank her glass of wine at dinner that it caused a burning sensation in her throat. Violent internal pains followed, and her life was in danger for twenty-four hours. Renault was arrested on suspicion, as it was known that the two women were in the habit of quarrelling, and at the Assize Court, where she has been put on her trial for attempted murder, she has made a full confession. She placed some sulphate of copper in the wine, but only, she declared, with the intention of causing pain, and not with any murderous design. To the credit of a French judge and jury, the culprit was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

WRITERS AND READERS.

SOME curiosity exists as to whether Robert Louis Stevenson's posthumous novels will be published as he left them, or finished by another hand. St. Ives only wants two chapters, but the other story, Weir of Hermiston, is in a much less advanced state. When Wilkie Collins died he was writing a novel, Blind Love, which Mr. Walter Besant afterwards completed, and the same thing has happened in other cases.

The series of articles on Professional Institutions, upon which Mr. Herbert Spencer is now engaged, will ultimately appear as a book. They form part of the scheme of philosophy which he began to set out many years ago, and belong to the side entitled Principles of Sociology. In this section he has already given us three works, Ceremonial Institutions, Political Institutions, and Ecclesiastical Institutions. Mr Spencer's next article in the "Contemporary" will deal with the orator and poet, the actor and dramatist.

Mr. Balfour has promised to be a contributor to the new "Badminton Magazine" of sports and pastimes. His two known pastimes are golf and cycling, and it is on the first, no doubt, that he will write. Both subjects, as it happens, will have a place in the first number of the magazine, for Mr. Horace Hutchinson has written an article on The Golf Championships, and Lord Onslow one about The West-end on Wheels. The list of prospective contributors to forthcoming issues includes Lord Dufferin, Lord Dunraven, Lord Granby, Lord Kilmorey, Lord Hibbledale, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. W. G. Grace, and Mr. F. C. Selous.

A copy of the true editio princeps of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Departmental Ditties has just come to light in London, and the discoverer is offering it for sale at eight guineas. Copies have previously changed hands at fifteen guineas and upwards. Mr. Kipling described at length the publication of this book in his paper contributed to The Idler series of First Books. It was printed in the office of the newspaper to which Mr. Kipling was then attached, bound in brown paper, and delivered to such purchasers as chose to send for it. Orders came from all over India.

The August reviews promise to be interesting. There will be papers in the "Contemporary" by Mr. E. J. Dillon on Armenia and by Ouida on Crispi. Mr. H. W. Massingham is contributing an election article, The Debacle—and After, and in the "New Review" Zo, whose dissection of Mr. Chamberlain attracted so much attention some time ago, will discuss the Coalition Government. Then in the "Fortnightly" Mr. Sidney Low is to deal with Ministerial Responsibility and the Recent Election, and Mr. W. L. Stobart with Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party. A series of reminiscences and appreciations of Huxley will also be a feature of the "Fortnightly."

Mr. George Augustus Sala's knowledge of books is undeniably great, and, perhaps, like Mr. Weller's acquaintance with London, peculiar. The part of G. A. S.'s library which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have just sold contained many books which appeal very strongly to the booklover, but absolutely none which can be described as rare—with the solitary exception of the copy of Mrs. Glasse's cookery book to which we referred on Wednesday. The four days' sale only brought a total of £351; if the books had belonged to nobody in particular they would not have realised anything like that amount. Most of them contained Mr. Sala's autograph, but many of them were disfigured with the late owner's notes on the title-page—a most reprehensible habit, unless you happen to be a Charles Lamb or a Coleridge!

A correspondent writes:—"In last week's 'Writers and Readers' column, mention is made of the sale by Messrs. Sotheby of Mrs. Glasse's Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy' (1746), an item in Mr. Sala's library. It is not generally known that 'Hannah Glasse' is as much a myth as was Mrs. Gamp's Mrs. Harris. The volume was compiled by an industrious last-century hack, Dr. John Hill. As a piece of publisher's policy, a female name was selected in respect of the authorship when the book was first issued. However, the alleged Hannah has been treated as a real individual, and it is stated that her biography, together with the dates of her birth and death, appeared in an American cyclopædia. Hill, who in his day was a conspicuous literary charlatan, figures as follows in Garrick's stinging epigram: 'His farces are physic—his physic a farce is!'"

Mr. John Lane promises several volumes of verse in the course of the autumn, besides Mr. Frederick Tennyson's Poems of the Day and Year. Dr. Richard Garnett has rendered some of the sonnets of Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens into English, and Mr. Laurence Housman has completed a book of verse entitled Green Arras. He will illustrate it himself, as a matter of course, while Mr. Patten Wilson is to provide a title-page for Mr. Frederick Tennyson's volume. A Pomander of Verse, by E. Nesbit, is in preparation, and so still are Poems by Mr. Theodore Watts, nor do these works exhaust the Bodley Head list.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, writing from The Artistic Supply Company, Limited, sends us three volumes, called In Sugar-Cane Land, by Eden Phillpotts; Told by the Colonel, by W. L. Alden; and At the Rising of the Moon, by Frank Mathew—all bearing the imprint London: McClure and Co., but which are published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Two of them bear the date of 1895, and have of course been reviewed in our columns long ago. Mr. Eden Phillpotts's book, In Sugar-Cane Land, bears no date, and nothing whatever to show that it is not a new volume. It is, of course, a reprint. We feel sure that Mr. Jerome himself cannot have noticed this fact, as the habit of issuing reprints masquerading as new volumes is not one followed by respectable publishers.

It is pretty certain now that the life of William Carleton, the Irish novelist, will be ready in September. The point of special interest about it is that it is based chiefly on a hitherto unpublished autobiography which Carleton wrote. He was engaged on the autobiography at the time of his death, and had probably half finished it. Letters and documents which have also been in the possession of his family throw light upon his later life. He knew Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, and, indeed, most of the notable writers of his time. The work, which Mr. David J. O'Donoghue is preparing, and Messrs. Downey are to publish, will be illustrated from photographs.

The story with which Miss Mary E. Wilkins carried off a prize of £100—under conditions we described last week—the other day, is to be published first here, in "Chapman's Magazine." It is entitled The Long Arm, and is the history and eventual detection of a very mysterious murder. Miss Wilkins has rather surprised her friends in this country by writing the best detective story in three thousand sent in for the competition. They had hardly thought of her in connection with this line of fiction, so absolutely different from her village stories in the "New-England Nun."

A pictorial autobiography by an anonymous author is to be published by Messrs. Downey, under the title Jack Westropp—An Autobiography. There are eight stories of the East in Mr. Carlton Dawe's volume Yellow and White, which Mr. Lane will now publish in the first week of August. The next volume in the issue of William Carleton's novels will be Fardorougha the Miser, which many people consider his best story. Mr. Laurence Irvin's play Godfrol and Yolande will be ready, in a prettily got-up volume, in the autumn. Florence Warden has written a single volume novel entitled A Spoiled Girl, which Messrs. White will publish. The "St. James's Gazette" Office will publish next week an eighteenpenny illustrated book called Telling Stories, by Mr. W. Pett Ridge. Mr. Pett Ridge's first novel, A Clever Wife, will shortly be published by Messrs. Bentley in 6s. form.

Mr. A. P. Marsden informs us that his business hitherto carried on at 27, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, has now been moved to 13, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street. On October 1. The True Story of Chevalier D'Eon, Man, Woman, and Diplomatist, will be published by Mr. Marsden. This eighteenth-century character passed his earlier years as a man, but assumed female garments when yet in the prime of life, and until his death at an advanced age continued to masquerade as a woman. In preparing this volume of D'Eon's adventures at the Courts of France, Russia, and England, the author, Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, has had facilities for research among the archives of the Foreign Office in Paris and the D'Eon papers at Tonnerre. The illustrations will be after Cosway, Angelica Kauffmann, and others, and will include numerous portraits, also caricatures of various incidents in D'Eon's career. The edition is to consist of 500 copies on small paper and 100 large.

Mr. Austin Dobson's selected poems are to be issued in one volume, and will be illustrated by Lalause, the well-known French artist.—A book describing a bicycle ride to Moscow will be published next month by Messrs. Sampson Low under the title, A Wheel to Moscow. The author is Mr. R. L. Jefferson, who has already written a volume on a cycling trip to Constantinople.—Mr. John Murray will in September publish a University Extension manual on Latin literature by Mr. J. W. Mackail, of Balliol College, Oxford.—The Ideal Husband is the title of a shilling booklet which will shortly be published by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son. It is edited by Mr. F. A. Atkins, the editor of the "Young Woman" and contains a series of papers on the qualities in a man which most conduce to a girl's happiness in married life, by Lady Jeune, Mrs. Lynn Linton, John Strange Winter, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Mrs. Mayo and Mrs. Joseph Parker.—Dr. G. W. Leitner has reprinted in pamphlet form his article on The Future of Chitral and Neighbouring Countries, which appeared in the "Asiatic Quarterly." It is published by the Oriental University Institute, Woking.

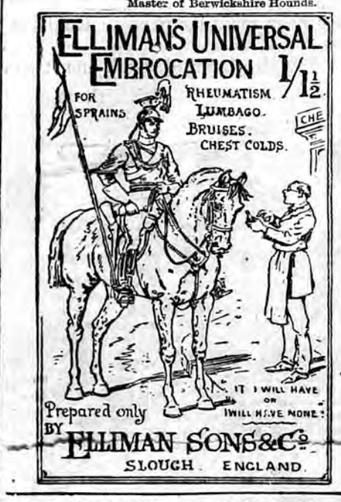
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CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and Carnrick's Soluble Food is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 28th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
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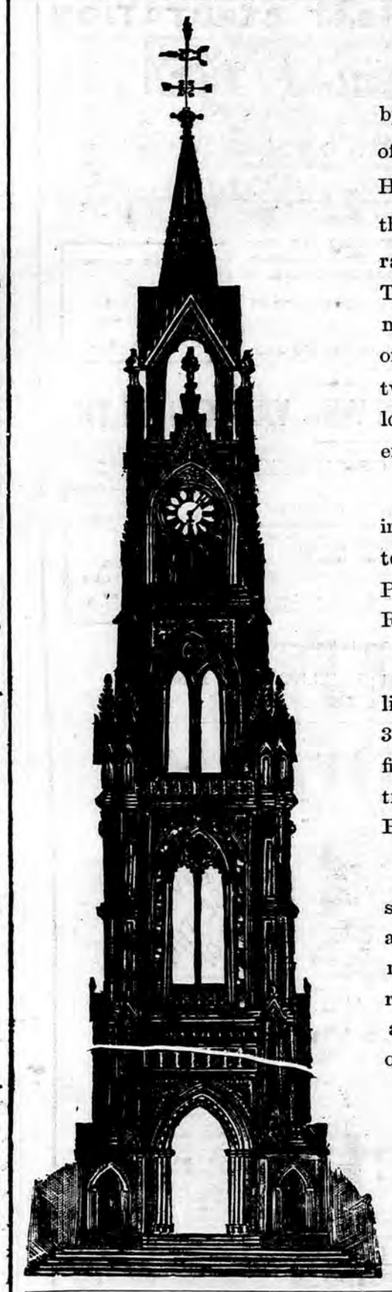
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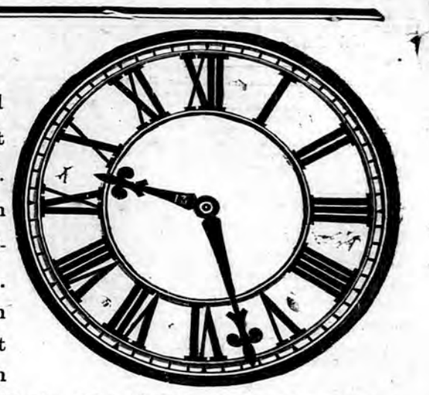


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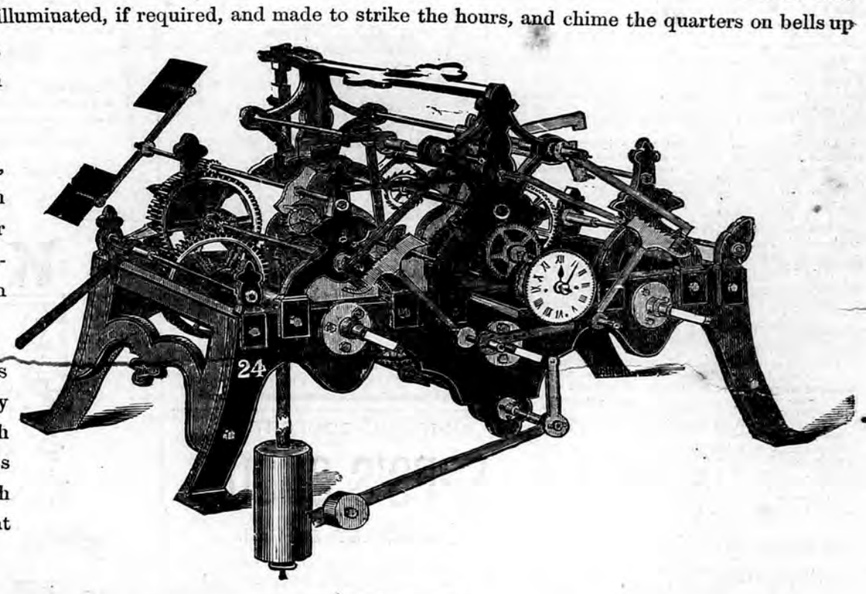


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We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

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The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.



Fragrant, Non-Poisonous
Does not Stain or Corrode.

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